

That season was long and bleak and bitter. We suffered from cold and hunger and most of us from sickness. Some were very ill, father worst of all. He came nearly dying. Mother found a doctor whose ministrations helped him and he recovered."

11

AT WINTER QUARTERS

"My brother Robert, James Craig and I took a contract to get out mill timber which we did with the approbation of the Church Presidency. Robert did the hewing of same with a beveled axe."

(From Daily Journal of the Church)

"Tuesday, September 23, 1846; President Young, Elder Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards were busy locating a bridge across Turkey Creek, at the head of Main street and at 2:00 p. m. let contracts for building a mill.

"Archibald Gardner contracted to furnish the heavy timber at \$4.75 per hundred, hewn. William Felshaw bid off the framing at \$1.70½ per square of ten feet and agreed to counter hew."

"The Church Presidency voted to remember us and if there were any good jobs to let after we reached the valleys, we were to be given preference. President Young paid us in goods at St. Louis prices, and the balance in cash to the last cent. He let us change a hundred dollar bill and take our pay out of it, leaving it in our hands three weeks. When I went with it, Rockwood said we might keep it until called for.

"Winter had come when we commenced to build our houses. We had hawled wood for the wives of those who had gone with the Mormon Battalion and helped them in various ways and so did not get into our own homes until about New Year's. It was a winter of much sickness. I was the only one in our family who was not confined to bed. I never enjoyed better health at any time in any country. On October 10, 1846, Janet, my baby girl, aged eighteen months, died. It was two years to the day since her brother Archibald has passed away of the same complaint—bowel trouble—and at the same age, excepting that she was one day older. About the same time Janet, daughter of my brother

William, died and was buried there. My wife was sick for about three weeks as was our son Robert. Father and Roger Luckham were very ill with scurvy which was the general complaint thought to be due to the lack of vegetables in the diet and the fact that we lived on dry foods. Brother William, his son John, and daughter Jane were sick in my house most of the winter.

"There was so much sickness when little Janet died, that the care of the living left no time for mourning for the dead and so our baby was laid away hurriedly and unceremoniously. But when general health returned we grieved for the loss of our little one and have never ceased to mourn for her.

"During our stay at Winter Quarters, my second son Neil, a boy of five and a half years, was run over by one of Bishop Hunter's wagons loaded with eight large green cottonwood logs. They were to be split with the maul, or mallet and wedge, into house logs. The wagon was drawn by four yoke of stout cattle. They had halted to rest and my two little boys were swinging on the chain under the wagon. When the driver gave the signal to start, Robert crawled out but Neil was caught between the wheels. The hind one ran over his breast leaving him senseless on the ground. We called upon Phineas Richards and he administered to him. Then for three days and nights we kept him perspiring and his blood circulating by pouring water on hot bricks wrapped in cloths which were tucked around him so that he did not turn black. Through our efforts and by the prayer of faith he was miraculously healed.

"In the spring of 1847 I sold the good log house which we had lived in three months and had cost me about one hundred dollars, for a gun valued at ten dollars."

12

CROSSING THE PLAINS

"The Gardner clan started for the mountains about the 21st of June in Bishop Hunter's Company of one hundred wagons, Captain Horne's fifty, I being a captain of ten. Elder John Taylor, then a member of the Twelve, traveled in our company."

The Daily Journal of the Church contains a list of the persons who were organized into companies and who crossed the plains from the Missouri River to the Great Salt Lake Valley in the summer of 1847. June 21, the second hundred wagons was organized with Edward Hunter, Captain. This was in turn divided into two companies with the first fifty under Captain Joseph Horne. Archibald Gardner was captain of the "third" ten wagons under him.

Following is a list of those who were in Gardner's ten:

Name	Born at	Time
Archibald Gardner	Kilsythe, Scotland	Sept. 2, 1814
Margaret Gardner	Loch Gilphead, Argyll, Scot.	Oct. 12, 1820
Robert Gardner	Brooke, Kent Co., Can.	Feb. 1, 1840
Neil Gardner	Brooke, Kent Co., Can.	June 24, 1841
Robert Gardner	Houston, Renfrew, Scot.	March 12, 1871
Margaret Gardner	Falkirk, Stirling, Scot.	Dec. 23, 1780
William Gardner	Glasgow, Lanark, Scot.	Jan. 31, 1803
Janet Gardner	Quebec, Dominion of Can.	Jan. 20, 1822
John Gardner	Dailhain, Lanark, Up. Can.	Oct. 20, 1832
Janet Gardner	Dailhain, Lanark, Up. Can.	August 14, 1833
Margaret Gardner	Warwick, Kent, Up. Can.	March 27, 1842
Neil Gardner	Warwick, Kent, Up. Can.	Dec. 18, 1843
Robert Gardner	Kilsythe, Stirling, Scot.	Oct. 12, 1821
Jane Gardner	Beckwith, Lanark, Up. C.	July 24, 1823
Robert R. Gardner	Warwick, Kent Co., Up. C.	Dec. 31, 1841
Mary I. Gardner	Warwick, Kent Co., Up. C.	Feb. 13, 1843
Margaret Gardner	Warwick, Kent Co., Up. C.	Sept. 17, 1844
William Gardner	Plains of Iowa	May 22, 1846

Roger Luckham	Malbro, Devonshire, Eng.	March 31, 1804
Mary Luckham	Kilsythe, Stirling, Scot.	June 5, 1807
Margaret Sweeten	Brooke, Kent, W. Can.	Dec. 28, 1838
Robert Sweeten	Brooke, Kent, W. Can.	Dec. 8, 1841
Mary Luckham	Brooke, Kent, W. Can.	August 15, 1845
George Correy	London, Middlesex, Eng.	April, 1808
Margaret Correy	Rutherglen, Lanark, Scot.	Nov. 11, 1816
Janet Correy	Kent, Canada	Dec. 1, 1838
Andrew Correy	Illinois	April 28, 1846
Wm. Park, Sr.	Cumberland, Lanark, Scot.	Oct. 26, 1805
Jane Park	Dalserf, Lanark, Scot.	Feb. 19, 1808
Agnes Park	Dalhousie, Lanark, Scot.	Dec. 16, 1828
James Park, Jr.	Dalhousie, Lanark, Scot.	July 28, 1830
John Park	Dalhousie, Lanark, Scot.	June 18, 1833
Marion Park	Warwick, Kent, Canada	May 5, 1834
Jane Park	Warwick, Kent, Canada	Feb. 16, 1836
Wm. Park, Jr.	Warwick, Kent, Canada	Nov. 25, 1837
Hugh Park	Warwick, Kent, Canada	March 24, 1840
Mary Park	Warwick, Kent, Canada	March 30, 1843
Andrew Park	Warwick, Kent, Canada	March 30, 1845
Hezekiah Sprague	Buskland, Hampshire, Mass.	Nov. 10, 1774
Dolly Sprague	Farmington, Hartford, C.	June 30, 1784
Abigail Bradford	Cayuga, Cayuga, N. Y.	August 14, 1813
Mary A. Bradford	Cotton, Switzerland, Ind.	Nov. 7, 1831
Rawsel Bradford	Cotton, Switzerland, Ind.	July 13, 1833
Sylvester Bradford	Cotton, Switzerland, Ind.	Nov. 17, 1839
Pleasant Bradford	Nauvoo, Hancock, Ill.	Feb. 2, 1843
Tryphena Bradford	Nauvoo, Hancock, Ill.	Sept. 30, 1845
Ishamer Sprague	Oxford, Chenango, N. Y.	Sept. 17, 1838

"On June 21, the second hundred, (Bishop Hunter, Captain) reported it was ready for traveling. Thursday, July 1, Captain Hunter's hundred, and the third and fourth companies crossed the Loup Fork in the lead.

"An accident that added to the sorrow and suffering of that group, happened during the first days of the pilgrimage. When about a hundred miles beyond the Horn (this was twenty miles west of Winter Quarters) at a place called Pawnee Village, a deserted Indian town, the wagon train halted to repair a bridge. Brother Robert was several teams in the rear and went forward to help with the work. He had gone but a few steps when his nigh wheel leader turned off the road to nip the grass. His oldest

son Robert, five and a half years of age, a thoughtful little chap, stepped down off the wagon tongue to stand at the oxen's head until his father returned. In so doing the nigh wheeler ox kicked, knocking him under the wheel then started on. Both nigh wheels ran over his bowels. His father was near enough to see it all happen, but not close enough to save him. The little fellow was laid in the wagon and the train started on. That afternoon he crawled out, ran beside the wagon, playing and chatting and in every way trying to allay our fears for his welfare. He soon had to return however and never got out again without help. He was injured internally and his sufferings increased with the days. For five hundred miles his father held him and drove the oxen onward, shaking with ague himself every other day. The parents did what they could to relieve his pain. His mother had three other very small children to care for and was sick part of the time herself. Relatives and friends helped when they could but every one had their hands full. For five hundred miles, thru dust and wind, over rough roads or smooth the little sufferer grew more thin and wan. He lived until he was nothing but skin and bones. Then death mercifully ended all. He was buried on the bank of the Platte River.

"The next year his uncle William and cousin John journeyed back to the Missouri River. When they came to the place on the Platte where little Robert had been buried, they found that the wolves had uncovered the grave and his bones were scattered about. The sight was too much for kind-hearted John. He wept and wailed and tore his hair. They tenderly gathered up the bones, reinterred them and sadly journeyed on.

"Tuesday, August 17, Captain Horne made an official return of the strength of his company, (of fifty) stating that the company at that time comprised 197 souls, 72 wagons, 19 horses, 240 oxen, 3 pigs and 70 chickens. The report was dated 'Black Hills, 17 August, 1847,' and signed by Joseph Horne, Captain.

"Tuesday, September 7, this company, (third) together with the fourth company, encamped on the Sweetwater. Here they remained awaiting the arrival of President Brigham Young and party of Pioneers who had sent word that they would stop with them to hold meeting on their way eastward to Winter Quarters. Elaborate preparations were made by the companies. A banquet was prepared consisting of roasted and broiled beef, pies, cakes, biscuits, etc. (Consider, ladies, the difficulties of preparing that

feast. I see them with joyful hearts baking pies, cakes and biscuits with their meager equipment.) Fully a hundred people partook of the repast, the remains being distributed among the pioneers and battalion boys to take with them. Bishop Hunter and Foutz acted as masters of ceremonies. The camps were addressed by the visitors. A dance in the evening completed the festivities. It was a joyful occasion. The Apostles held a special council meeting during the evening. The weather was cold and a little snow fell.

"Friday, October 1, a part of Captain Horn's fifty arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley.

"During our western trek, we had to stand guard, herd cattle and drive teams, yoking up cows and heifers. Another near-tragedy among our group happened as we were nearing the end of our long tiresome pilgrimage. At Fort Bridger, Wyoming, Robert's only remaining son, born that rainy night five months before, was jostled off the top of the load. He tumbled under the wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen while it was moving. The same two wheels that caused his brother's death now passed over baby William's two ankles. His father saw it, picked him up and administered to him. He was all right in a few days. Afterwards Robert threw some large buffalo bones under the same wheels and they were crushed to powder."

THE FIRST YEAR IN THE VALLEY

"We arrived in Salt Lake Valley on the first day of October. We paused at the mouth of Emigration Canyon and gazed at the prospect in view; a desolate valley—our future home.

"'Peg, my brave lass, how are you?' I asked Margaret. She looked at the panorama before her—the shimmering waters of the Great Salt Lake in the distance, the acres and acres of sagebrush, fringes of green to the south along the Big Cottonwood and Mill Creeks but not a human habitation to give us welcome.

"Oh Archie, after all this wearisome journey, is this 'the place?' and she sat down on the wagon tongue and cried.

"We drove down to the camping place, afterwards called the Old Fort.

"Reflect: We arrived on the first of October. Our daughter Margaret was born the morning of the 6th, in the Old Fort. And Margaret had driven the horse team all the way across the dreary plains, through rivers and deep canyons, even over the Big Mountain. You see what the Lord can do to strengthen the back for the burden.

"We had the hardest time on the way of any of the companies that year having weak teams and heavy loads. We brought with us fifteen-months provisions. My horses gave out before we got to Laramie, Wyoming. I concluded to feed them some corn and bring them through. It shortened our rations but I could not take my load farther without my animals. Succored by a few bushels of corn they were able to struggle through. Thus I had my team for work and the oxen for food.

"Notwithstanding all we passed through, the hand of the Lord was over us and we arrived safely at our destination.

"Twenty-four Gardners had left Canada in the spring of

1846. Three died and one was born during the journey to the West making twenty-two who arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley on October 1st, 1847.

"We camped in our wagons the first winter at the Warm Springs. The weather was mild with hardly any snow in the valley and not much more in the mountains. There was no rain either. The sun shone all winter. I had only two wagons crossing the plains and broke one of them up to make the crank and other irons for a saw mill which we set up at the Warm Springs that fall. The flume for it was a log hollowed out. I brought two saws for an up-and-down-saw mill with me across the plains. Due to the water being warm there was not sufficient power to turn the wheel. The men helped it around and three boards were turned out. We set the mill up at the grove on Mill Creek, seven miles south next spring. It was what was termed a "muley" mill (the-up-and-down saw type) and was operated by an overshot wheel. The mill was built without nails. Wooden pins and mortices were used instead. All shafts, bearings, cog wheels, etc., were of wood, our mountain maple. Here we turned out the first lumber sawed in Utah. We used Mill Creek Canyon water for our purposes. The monument on Highland Drive, 39th So., marks the site of the first manufacturing concern in the Territory. Later this mill was moved up into Mill Creek Canyon to a place called the Elbow and was known as the Elbow Mill. It was operated for many years."

"February 1, 1848, the Great Salt Lake City Municipal High Council granted to Archibald and Robert Gardner the right to erect a saw mill on Mill Creek with the provision that water for irrigating purposes should not be interfered with. Said council also decided that no person should build with logs without permission, and other stringent regulations for the preservation of timber." (Documentary History, 1847:7)

"These regulations greatly hampered the work of the mills. They could not be kept running half the time. When President Young returned from the East in the spring, he had the restrictions removed and from then on the mills were kept busy. We next erected the second flour mill in Utah, 1849, Brother John Neff's being the first. The machinery for Neff's mill had been brought with the first company of Pioneers.

"For this mill located on Mill Creek about two miles below

Neff's, we had burr stones cut out of our mountain rock. We built a wooden water wheel three feet in diameter, and secured it to the lower end of a wooden shaft with a spindle in the upper end of which we placed our four-foot mill stones so that with every turn of the water wheel, the mill stones made a turn. We had a lever under the wheel that the step rested on, and with it we could control the texture of the flour. We ground coarse or fine flour and did good work."

"March 6, 1848, (in Daily Journal of Church) Brother Chase has a saw mill in operation on the spring a short distance from the Pioneer Garden. Archibald and Robert Gardner have a saw mill already sawing on Mill Creek. Brother Amasa Russel has leave to put up a frame for the carding machine near Gardner's saw mill."

From the Daily Journal of the Church, June 2, (Saturday) 1849: "President Young met with the council. A petition of Archibald and Robert Gardner for the privilege of building a saw mill near the forks of Mill Creek was granted, reserving the right-of-way for all persons and teams into and out of the canyon."

"We built a saw mill in Mill Creek Canyon in the summer of 1850. As I was the first to get timber out of Mill Creek and ours the first mill in it, we built the roads through it from the mouth to the head, a distance of probably fifteen miles, and all necessary bridges over the streams. This mill had not been in operation long when it burned down. Two other saw mills and two shingle mills my family and I built in Mill Creek and operated from 1848 to 1875. The lower saw mill was about five miles up from the mouth of the canyon and the upper mill, which was built later, was about six miles above that. This was a circular saw mill, the first in Utah."

At General Conference, 1848, Archibald Gardner, Brigham Young and Amasa M. Lyman were appointed a committee to supervise the getting out of timber from Big Cottonwood, a canyon south of Mill Creek.

"With the saw and grist mills in operation and good land to be had, we were joined in '48 and '49 by a number of our old Canadian friends. Among our neighbors who settled at various points on Mill and Big Cottonwood Creeks were the families of father Robert Gardner, brother Robert, Roger Luckham, John

Borrowman, Reuben Miller, Alexander Hill, William Casper, Joseph Fielding, Mary Smith, (whose family included Patriarch John Smith and Apostle Joseph F. Smith) Joseph Scott, Stephen Chipman and others."

December 22, 1848: "President Young met in council in Heber C. Kimball's school room at 1 p. m. A petition of Archibald Gardner for the privilege of building a flouring mill on Big Cottonwood Creek was read and granted."

Cost of construction in those early days: "I put up a blacksmith shop and collected iron axles from old wagons and paid a blacksmith at the rate of a dollar a pound to make an anvil. It weighed two hundred and fifty-six pounds. Hence it cost two hundred fifty-six dollars to construct. I paid at the same rate for a rod of iron for my first smutter shaft.

"For the Miller Mill, built in the spring of 1866, I bought two run of French Burr mill stones in Chicago. They were the first imported ones in Utah, were four feet in diameter and weighed thirty hundred (3000) pounds each run. I paid the freight from Chicago to Omaha and sent an outfit consisting of a wagon, a teamster and a four mule team for them. Just before leaving Salt Lake City one of the mules foundered and my freighter was obliged to leave the team. In crossing Green River one mule of the remaining team drowned and he was compelled to send back for money to buy a double team at Omaha. I paid eight hundred dollars for this double span and with other extra expense there was an output of a thousand dollars more than I had estimated the mill stones would cost. The stones weighed sixty hundred, and from Omaha to Salt Lake Valley the freight alone cost fifteen hundred dollars. I paid the freight on mill irons in like proportion."

Now, to give you an idea of how he fared the first year in the valley: "In March I weighed out our bread stuff, mostly corn, and found that we had just one and one-half pounds for each day for the next five months. So every Monday morning we set apart ten and a half pounds for the week, this for my wife, myself, two boys aged seven and eight and a nursing baby. But we were as well off as the rest of the people and better off than many. We planted our corn when the ground was wet and it did not come up so we had to take again from our poor rations. This made less to eat but we were a healthy people.

"The darkest of those days came in the summer of '48 when the black crickets swarmed down from the mountains and began to devour our crops. Myriads of them completely covered the ground and fields. Their bodies were about as large as a woman's thimble with large jumping legs.

"The people working with fire and water could do nothing to stop their onslaught. As fast as their front ranks were killed millions took their places. They devoured the beautiful fields of grain leaving the ground dry and dusty and we were a thousand miles from succor. President Young called upon the people to fast and pray. I went to Salt Lake City and returned on horse back. I heard the sound of flying fowl behind me and looking up saw seagulls in such a cloud as to darken the sky. What new calamity was upon us? I put my horse through after them. I was only four miles behind but when I got to our patch in the Big Field, the ground was covered with birds. In two days the black plague was destroyed. But all over the earth near streams where the gulls had drunk after glutting themselves, were little piles of dead crickets about the size of a goose egg that had been swallowed, then disgorged." (Surely our white-winged deliverers were deserving of the monument erected them on the Temple Block.)

"About half the crop was gone which made food scarce for the coming year. A large company of Saints came in '48 and had to be shared with. Ensuing years saw pests of locusts and grasshoppers that made times close, but never was there a season so serious as the summer of '48 when the crickets came."

In her diary Jane Gardner Bradford gives a few sidelights on those difficult times:

"In February, 1848, my father, William Gardner, and brother John started for California by the southern route with a team of horses and a mule. When they reached the Sevier River they met a mountaineer named Baker who told them the Indians would surely kill them if they went on. They turned back to Provo River, went up the canyon to Fort Bridger and remained until spring. There they had the team stolen and so with one mule they started for the Missouri River, walking the entire distance. They had a terrible time, had to swim the Platte with the ice floating thick in the water. Some streams they waded through up to their necks. For several days at a time berries off rose

bushes were their only food. Then one day father killed a wolf, then more wolves and after that they got along pretty well. Although hardships and difficulties beset their way, they reached their destination at last and obtained employment in a packing plant, boarding the while with Mr. Parks, Aunt Jane's father. They bought horses and wagons, and laden with provisions, returned home after an absence of two years. While they were away we got along somehow. Uncle Robert took charge of things for us. We had one cow, a wagon, and a yoke of steers, and I could drive them. When we arrived at Mill Creek in February, 1848, we had our wagon box lifted onto some posts. Then mother and I converted an old wagon cover into a kind of wickiup with sticks and brush for the sides. I carried rocks and we built a kind of chimney with a fireplace. Sometimes at first it was pretty cold but when warm weather came we were all right as our domicile was in the shade of some huge cottonwood trees. Where we children herded, there was nothing to see but sagebrush, sunflowers, rabbit brush, and prickly pears with plenty of snakes, horned toads, lizards, tarantulas and other poisonous reptiles thrown in, not a very pleasant occupation for farefoot youngsters. When it rained and was cold (we had to commence herding early that spring) we crouched down under sagebrush. When the heat of summer came, not a tree was there to shelter us from the burning sun. Those were hard times in '48. For breakfast we had a little thin mush or perhaps some curd and whey; for dinner, a half pint of greens with a small piece of meat. I wore an old denim dress, the best I had, and went barefooted of course. My Sunday outfit was made from a piece of an old tent, colored. I did not herd everyday for I had to help plant the fields. We did grow some corn."

What with scarcity of food, clothing, shelter and paying employment, the problem of caring for the widows and children that came in those early pilgrimages was a serious one. Many had passed through the scathing persecution of Missouri which deprived them of nearly all their earthly goods. They had braved the desert with its dangers and privations for sake of the Gospel and to be with the body of the Saints. Now to give them a chance for life and its necessities in this bleak desert was a responsibility that the great leader, President Young, felt keenly.

The doctrine of plural marriage was being taught as from God. Mary Ann was a young daughter of Widow Bradford and

a passionate admirer of Archie. When he asked her to become his plural wife she gladly accepted. They went to President Young to have him perform the ceremony. He said, "Where is the mother. I want you to marry her and be a father to her family. Archie, your shoulders are broad and you must help carry the burden."

April 26, 1849, Archibald Gardner married Abigail Sprague Bradford and Mary Ann, her daughter, thus obeying the celestial order of marriage. The Bradfords came to Utah in the same company as the Gardners, Edward Hunter's. They became members in the early days of the Church, suffered persecutions, and great property losses in Illinois. Abigail was the widow of Hial Bradford. She had five children; namely, Mary Ann, Rawsel, Sylvester, Pleasant, and Tryphena. The children were taken into the family and became a part of the Gardner household.

A LETTER FROM CANADA

A letter from Duncan! How it warmed the hearts and brought joy and gladness to those earnest toilers in a desert land so widely separated from their loved ones around the old family hearthstone. How many times it was read and re-read! The family ties were very strong in the Livingston household. Valiantly the sisters, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, and Janet, the older members of the group, had toiled and saved to help their widowed mother provide for and educate the younger brothers, Neil, John, Duncan, and Dougal.

And now here was a letter from dear Duncan with all the news from home. Written before the days of envelopes it was folded in such a manner that the letter itself served for one and was sealed with wax. It was addressed thus:

"Ford 10
Paid 10

Detroit Aug. 10 Mich.

Archibald Gardner
Great Bason
of the Salt Lake
Cainville Dist Office
State of Iowa."

Mosa 9th Sept. 1849 U. C.

Postage stamps were issued for the first time in 1847. The amount necessary to send a letter was paid by sender, and amount with word "Paid" stamped in upper right hand corner.

"Mosa, 6th of August, 1849.

"Dear Brother,

"I take the long wished for pleasure of writing to you to inform you that we are all in good health at present, thank God. Hope this will find you enjoying the same blessing. We received your long looked for letter of the 9th of April on the 29th of

July. It gave us great consolation and pleasure to think that you, your brothers and families, are in a state of health, well situated and contented with your station in life.

"Dougal has been unwell for two years but is now on the road to recovery. Your mother-in-law enjoys very good health. So do the rest of us. John McKellar (Sarah's husband) started off from home about the first of May. We got a letter from him. He is well and working on a canal in Indiana. He always talks of taking a trip to the Pacific. His wife and family are well. They have had a son and daughter since you left these parts. John, my brother, has taken McKellar's place on shares for three years. John McFarlane (married Mary Livingston) and family are well. They have two daughters.

"I was married in April after you left here to Mary McFarlane of Ekfred—daughter of D. McFarlane. We have two boys: Neil, the oldest (two years last March) and Donald nine months old.

"Bear Creek has flourished greatly since you left it, but all the people of that place would be glad to see you back in your old mill again. Branen has done no good whatever with it. Hardly any one goes there now. He speaks of getting a run of burr stones in this fall but it is a great chance if he does. It has, may I say, gone to rack entirely.

"There have been a good many of your old customers gone to their long resting places since you left here; namely, John McTavish Sr., Donald Ferguson, Archibald McKellar of Ardare, Nancy McKellar of Gore and some others.

"There is a minister stationed here these two years back of the Free Church by the name of Sutherland who has effected quite a change in this place since he came with regard to drink and etc." (In this neighborhood whiskey was nearly as common as water at all public places when the Gardners were there.)

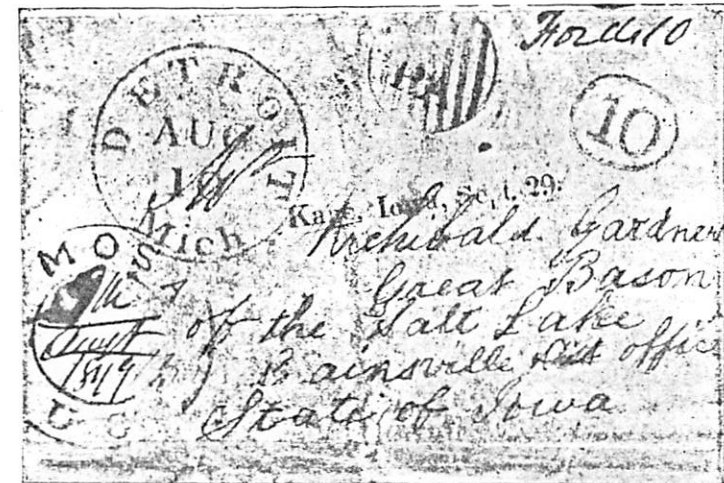
"Mr. Davenport of Port Sarnia, the man whom you empowered to collect the notes off McPherson, buyer of your mill in Enniskillen, went to law with McPherson the fall you left. Davenport gained the suit so McPherson cashed the money right down \$1050.00. There are several claims charged against you but Davenport will not pay a cent without your order. So the money lays there waiting your call, so I understand.

"Duncan McKellar intends writing to you I suppose to see if he gets an order to raise some of the money for charges he says he has against you in the stave business. They tried to raise it before but Davenport would not pay them anything without your consent. Duncan and company or the Great West Company as they were termed, went all to rack. Their store was taken from them, their securities lost, most of their farms and stock gone, Duncan and Sam Cirk were nearly a year in jail. Duncan McKellar made out to keep his farm some way or other. But he was obliged to take the plow in hand and work it for a living. Anderson in Wardsville failed likewise. He ran away to the states, his securities lost. He came back later to Wardsville and is there now keeping a grocery store.

"I hope you will receipt this letter as soon as you get it. You have been very negligent in writing to us. Although you are far from us we think of you dally. I think it is a great chance if you ever see any of us in your great valley. We hope in the day of judgment which none can escape, Mormon, Presbyterian or any other denomination, we will receive our reward.

"You will please state the distance you are from us, what sort of a road there is and which way to go. Gold is not so plentiful here as it is there but we make out. If 'money is the root of all evil' we should not wish so much for it. I will add no more for the present but my wife's mother, her brother and sisters join me in sending our compliments to you, your wife and family, to William's wife and family and to your father and mother if they are still living.

Duncan Livingston."



Photostat of letter received in 1849 from Duncan Livingston, addressed to Archibald Gardner, Great Bason of the Salt Lake, Cainville District Office, State of Iowa. No envelope was used. Postage was paid at Mosa, Canada. It was stamped there and again at Windsor, Detroit, and Kane, Iowa.

ARCHIBALD GARDNER GOES TO JORDAN

"In 1850 the country along the Jordan was very sparsely settled. Early in October, 1849, Martinus Emsen with his family located about a mile south of the present West Jordan Ward House and a few days later Thomas Butterfield and Sam Egbert with their families joined him. They built log cabins and spent the winter getting out fencing material from Eingham Canyon.

"A group of people including Joseph Harker, John Robinson and a number of others with their families had located north of the mill site near a bend in the river opposite the point where the Big Cottonwood Creek empties into it. They had attempted to bring water onto their farm lands from the Jordan, but found the task too laborious and had given it up.

"Now, in 1850 Robert and I, with a force of men, dug a race two and a half miles long, took the water out at the old Hunsaker place and built a saw mill. This was the first canal dug in Utah and cost \$5,000. It was later enlarged to its present capacity by the North Jordan Canal Company and extended into what is now Taylorsville and Granger.

"In 1853 I commenced to build a good-sized grist mill at West Jordan, adjacent to the saw mill and finished it that year. A big housewarming dance was held in it on December 21, 1853. Machinery was installed and in operation early in 1854. The site was on the race near where the county road from Midvale intersects it. In this vicinity a few years later I spent a good deal of money in a woolen mill that burned down."

George A. Smith in the following letter gives additional information.

"The Deseret News, Home Correspondence
Historian's Office, G. S. L. City, April 2, 1855.

"To the Editor of the News:

"Sir: I left this office on Saturday last at 10 a. m., in company with Elder John L. Smith, crossed the Jordan, and visited

the Jordan Mills, also Mr. Gaunt's Woolen Factory, which is situated about a quarter of a mile below the grist and saw mills, all being propelled by the waters of the Jordan and conducted through a race two and a half miles long, ten feet wide, and varying from three to five feet deep. A dam in the river turns the water into the race making the Jordan Mill site cost upwards of five thousand dollars. The mill was constructed by A. Gardner and Co. in 1850. He also erected a saw mill, the timber for same being hauled about fourteen miles from the west mountains. The grist mill was built last year. In it is excellent machinery and it is turning out a very good grade of flour. Gaunt's factory was commenced in 1851 and is a striking illustration of the fact that labor, industry and perseverance can achieve without much money. Mr. Gaunt commenced with empty pockets, and applied his labor in the right way. The result is he is now producing five hundred dollars worth of good cloth per week, and that with machinery constructed in the valley.

Signed,
George A. Smith."

The following news item tells its own story:

"The Deseret News
Wool Carding ! !
July 26, 1851.

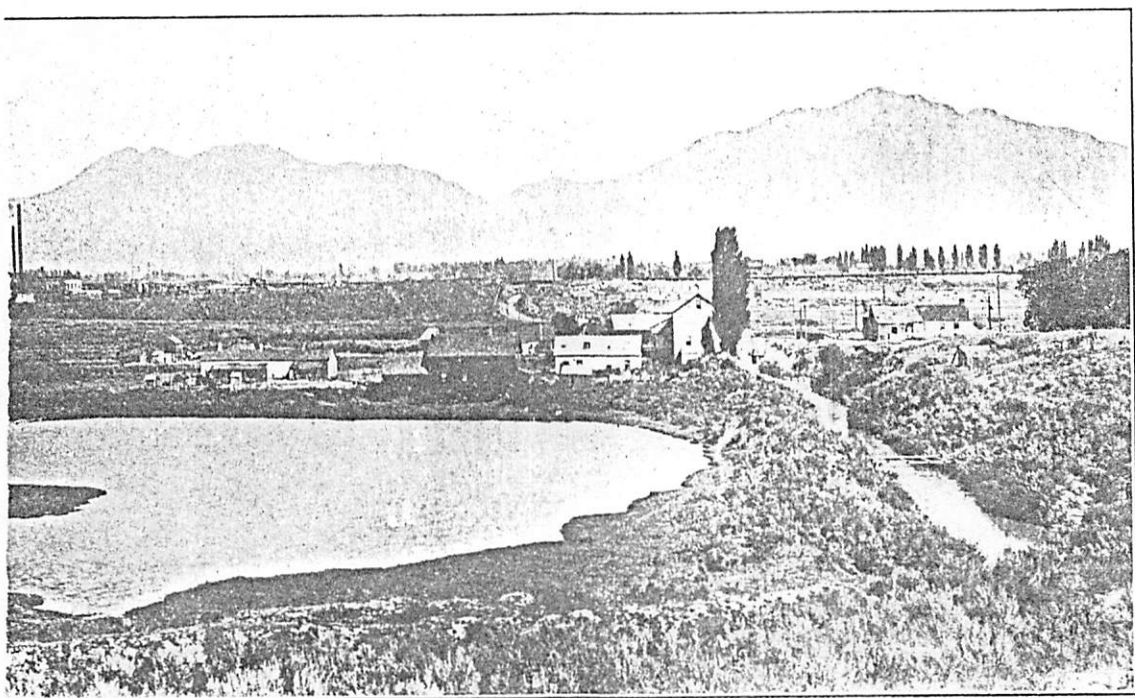
"The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they are prepared to do business in the Wool Carding Line on the shortest notice, having a double machine and Picker propelled by water power and attached to their mill on Mill Creek. We recommend to those who wish to have wool carded, that they furnish the necessary grease which is about one pound to eight of wool: said grease to be perfectly free from salt. Money or wool will be taken in exchange for carding.

"N. B. Having engaged an experienced carder we hope to merit a share of public patronage. Rolls of batting for sale.

Archibald and Robert Gardner".

The grease was used on the bearings.

"In 1851 Robert moved to Jordan and ran the mill till 1853. He also built a small grist mill in connection with the saw mill. In '53 he moved back to Mill Creek and we dissolved our partnership."



PICTURE OF GARDNER MILL

A picture of Gardner's mill, built in 1877 on foundation of first West Jordan mill, built in 1853, showing mill to the left of the race. Adjoining on the left of the mill is the old woolen (later mattress) factory house. North of the mill (hidden by the woolen and mattress factory) is the old tannery (the first one built west of the Mississippi river). North of the woolen and mattress factory is the old factory house, living quarters in early days.

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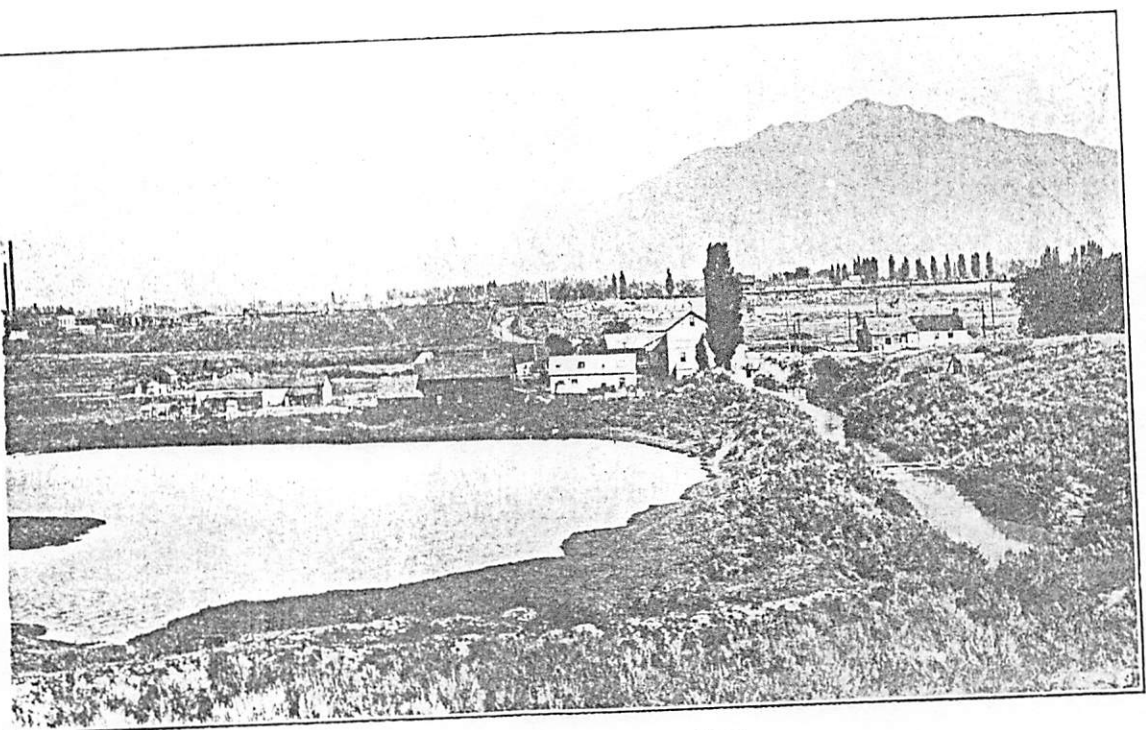
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EXPLORING

"About 1850 Thomas Broderic, Robert and I scaled the Twin Peaks; the highest mountains in Salt Lake County, height 11,000 feet. They are between Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood Canyons. We were the first white men to perform this feat. Thomas Broderic succeeded in reaching the top. I got within a rod or so and Robert within two hundred yards of it. We started in the morning, expecting to make the trip in a few hours. Had we taken it slower we could have adapted ourselves to the altitude and all reached the summit. The ascent was made on the Big Cottonwood side and was found to be extremely difficult; so we decided to come down by way of Mill Creek Canyon. This proved to be more precipitous than the other. It was with the greatest difficulty that we made our descent. We had only taken a light lunch with us in the morning and were now about exhausted with fatigue and hunger. When at last we reached the bottom, our clothes in tatters, we thought it best to keep to the shadows. But our stomachs tormented us. So we selected the best of the clothing from the three of us, put it on one of our number and pinned the tares together with hawthorns. The one thus attired went to the first house that we came to and obtained something to eat. With a little refreshment we made our way home avoiding the few houses on the way."

About the year 1851 or 1852, being called by President Young, a small company of men, composed of the three Gardner brothers, James Mangum, Joseph Adair, and James Craig took a trip up the Weber River to its source, thence over to the head of Provo River. They followed it down to Utah Valley and then returned home. The object of the trip was to explore the country, ascertain its resources in timber and grazing lands and take note of anything that would prove serviceable to incoming pioneers.

Wide-eyed children listened to their accounts of that jaunt. Dens of rattlesnakes and other reptiles had been encountered. The beaver at work was described. They had noted evidence of his skill all along the river course. And old Bruin, the brown bear, had peered through the pines at them.

William
Archibald
Robert

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ANOTHER LETTER

In a letter from Mosa, dated April 16, 1851, Duncan Livingston gives news of the family in Canada and voices his interest in the West.

"Mother enjoys very good health. John and Neil are well. Dougal is a great deal better. He is at work pretty much every day. John McKellar's family is now enjoying good health. His wife was very ill but has recovered.

"You wanted us to sell out here and join you. We have a good place and no chance of disposing of our property to advantage. By the way, there is a railroad to pass within three miles of us which will increase the value of our holdings. It is called the Great Western and will run from Hamilton to Windsor and is supposed to be completed in two years. It was commenced last December.

"I should like you to let me know who it is that sells the land there, the cost per acre, and what chance to pay, or if the land is a free grant to settlers. Tell us more particularly about the country. Then if we are satisfied we will expect to pay you a visit, one and all of us.

"Tell us how you take care of your milk. What crops did you raise last summer, wheat, corn, rye, peas, buckwheat, oats, potatoes? And what was your average yield per acre? Was the season as dry as usual? How long will it take to water an acre of land? How do you do it? What sort of machine have you for the purpose? How often do you have to irrigate during the season? I suppose you have to leave vacant strips in time of sowing, to give the water a chance to reach the grain." (He hadn't any idea of how irrigating was done.)

"You will please write per receipt of this letter and let me know how long it takes to get to Utah, the best road to come on and the distance and difficulties to be encountered. How

ANOTHER LETTER

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much do you think it would cost a family of eight or nine to make the trip? We have heard great talk of people dying for want of water, etc., crossing the sandy plains. Let us know if that be true.

"I have always heard it said that the handsomest feathers were on birds that were far away. Fact is, I believe you make the feathers rather too handsome but I expect you will be coming after your money which I believe is still laying in Fort Sarnia for you. If you do, you will certainly pay us a visit and we can discuss matters then more definitely.

"John McKellar started for California in November, 1849. We have heard nothing from him as yet. We did hear that he was at your place. So if you saw him or know anything about him you will let us know in your first letter.

"Mr. Branham has spent double the cost of your old grist mill in repairing it and the dam. Recently he put the mill in first class order, two run of stones. He can grind from fifteen to twenty bushel per hour. The dam he filled up with clay out of the bank opposite the mill. He has done nothing with the saw mill since you left. He is going to get it in shipshape this coming summer.

"All of your friends join me with kind compliments to one and all of you.

Your affectionate Brother,

Duncan Livingston."

John McKellar visited with the Gardners, was heartily welcomed, and shown every courtesy possible in those pioneer times. When he resumed his journey, Archibald, with others, accompanied him for several miles to wish him God's speed on his perilous journey to the coast. Whether he ever reached California, or met an untimely end on the way will never be known. The last that was seen or heard of him was by his Utah relatives.

FAMILY AFFAIRS

In 1851, Archie married Elizabeth Elinor Lewis Raglin. She and her previous husband came from Missouri on their way to the California gold fields. They separated while in Salt Lake City. He went on to California; she remained in the city and married Archie. She was beautiful, a good singer, and a clever entertainer, but she lacked the sterling qualities of womanhood possessed by his other wives. He tried to save her soul as President Young told him to do, but she stirred up strife and contention in his family. It was always a source of grief to her that she had no children. Her husband endeavoured to comfort her by being extra attentive. He bought her pretty clothes, built her a brick house, and covered her parlor floor with the first "store" carpet his children had ever seen.

When Mary Ann died in 1864, following child-birth, Lizzie, her eldest girl, aged fourteen, undertook to manage the household. With the help of others of the family, she did so until her marriage with William Turner, November 25, 1865. The young couple went to make a home of their own, and Elizabeth Raglin Gardner (Big Liz) cared for the five other motherless children. She looked after them until '73 or '74; then she left Archibald. He gave her a "bill" (divorce). She stayed around Salt Lake City for some time. Various unsavory rumors reached the family of the life she was living. Finally she went south with a strange man and was never heard of again.

In a lengthy letter from Mosa, begun August 4, 1854, and completed August 31, same year, Duncan Livingston touches on various subjects, among them the death of Robert, Dougal, and Margaret's mother. It begins thus:

"Mr. Gardner

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter dated March the 27th came duly to hand with

the melancholy news of your beloved son Robert's death. We all sympathize with you and his bereaved mother. But it was the Lord's will to take His own and it is hoped that you and his mother will say as Job did, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"We have bereavements here as well as you have there.

"Our much respected and beloved brother Dougal went to the lake in hopes of improving his health. At Chicago, May 16th, A. D. 1854, he ate his supper. About ten o'clock he took with severe cramps and at one o'clock the next morning, gave up his spirit to Him who gave it. Alexander McColl from Mosa along with other friends conveyed his corpse in a hearse to his grave and interred the remains with all decency.

"On Friday, June 30th, our dearly beloved mother arose at daybreak, walked out of the door, came in, sat on a chair, called twice to Neil, fainted and fell to the floor. Immediately he came to her assistance and lifted her into bed. She complained of her head and asked for a drink of water. Neil got it and sent immediately for us and sister Sarah and the nearby neighbors. A doctor was summoned who arrived without delay. He bled her. The blood ran freely but he gave very little hopes of her recovery. About 6 o'clock Saturday morning, July 1, A. D. 1854, be it forever recorded in our memories, our dearly beloved mother breathed her last. The next day, the Sabbath, with sobriety and heart break her remains were buried in the cemetery opposite the Scotch Free Church, Mosa Townline, in the presence of a great concourse of respectable relatives, friends and neighbors.

"We now have the Great Western Railway from the Falls of Niagara with single track to Windsor, a distance of two hundred twenty-nine miles. It steams past Hamilton, through London, Sobo, Carrador, Ekfrid, Mosa, etc. The cars commenced running last January. The average number of passengers since that time—nearly one thousand per day. How hard it was to believe when you left here that such concourses of people would be popping through the woods of Ekfrid and Mosa at the rapid rate of forty to fifty miles per hour.

"How grand it will be and what pleasure we will have flying about in our wagons and buggies. What a contrast to when you were here dragged through the mud with oxen and muddy sleighs.

"Farewell to muddy roads,
Farewell to stages,
Farewell to saucy drivers,
Of the past ages."

"As for John McKellar we have received no word of, or about him since he left. But his wife and family are well and doing well.

"The Lord be forever praised. We are blessed with three sons—Neil, Donald and Duncan and one daughter Flora. Our beloved brothers here are still single. Neil has a good house on his place. Both he and John board with us since mother's death. Both of them together with sister Sarah (Mrs. McKellar) send their kind compliments to you and sister Margaret and family, and to William and sister Janet and her family.

"Loving sisters, we are sorry
That you are far away from Mosa,
But this world will soon be over;
Have your treasures in Jehovah.

"We would be sorry, very sorry indeed to hurt your feelings or those of any other near and dear relative who believes he is a true follower of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, even though the foolish men of this wicked world blame him for being under delusion. But you have made bold to say, or did you say that Mormonism is truth from God and will prevail although all earth and hell should oppose it? You say, 'He has declared it and is able to do what He undertakes.' All Christians agree that God is able to do what He undertakes. But to say that Mormonism is truth from God is absurd to all that hold to the sacred writings that Christ and his Apostles left to the world. Because the word Mormon or Mormonism is not to be found in the Old or New Testament, etc., etc. Oh, what delusion is on earth! So let us pray that if we are right the Lord may keep us right and if we are not right—the Lord will make us right and keep us right.

"As we have come to a conclusion, please accept our respects as follows:

"Love from our hearts to Baldy Mor
And to his household top and toe.
O Lord of Lords in love look down
And do not on the Mormons frown.

Convert them to your holy ways
And may the Lord have all the praise.

By Duncan and Mary Livingston.

P. S. If you do respect this letter or rather them that have sent it, we hope you will be so kind as to receipt it at your earliest convenience and by so doing you will confer a great favor.

D. and M. L.

Mosa, the 31st of August, 1845."

CIVIC AFFAIRS

The problem of a fair adjustment of wages, prices of bread-stuffs, wearing apparel, etc., in the early days of Utah was a knotty one. The blacksmith who demanded two hundred and fifty dollars of Archibald's money for making an anvil when the iron was furnished him, asked an exorbitant sum when day laborers were being paid only a dollar, or a dollar and a half a day.

From A. Gardner's day book of '58 and '59 we cull a few items:

"Paid for digging foundation of mill at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

"\$1.00 per day for men for hawling, making roads, etc.

"A man and yoke of oxen received \$3.00 per day. December 6, 1858, Fred commenced to work this morning at \$15.00 per month to be paid in flour at \$6.00 per 100 lbs."

Another man agreed to herd cattle fourteen days for a pair of pants. He received the pants, valued at \$7.00.

A pair boots	\$8.00	Double width homemade	
A flannel shirt	\$3.50	cloth	\$3.50
A hat	\$5.00	Sugar	65c pound
A pair of blankets	\$18.00	Molasses	\$3.00 gallon
Home-made cloth, per		Plug of tobacco	50c
yard	\$1.75 and \$2.00	Pencil	50c

He paid \$290.00 for a span of mules, \$90.00 for a yoke of oxen, and \$2.00 for a bushel of grain.

Archibald Gardner thought that a representative group of all the people might get together and do something about the problem. His sympathies were with the farmer. So the call was issued and a meeting held in Mill Creek. The Deseret News gives the full account: "The brethren of Mill Creek Ward congregated in the school house in district No. 31 on Saturday evening the

29th of January, 1853. The house was called to order, and on motion, A. Gardner was unanimously chosen President of said assembly and Reuben Miller, Secretary.

"The object of the gathering was then stated by the President which was the formation of a general convention from all parts of the territory at which prices of agricultural products would be fixed or made proportionate to the cost of labor. The following resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas, wheat is the staple product of these valleys, and upon it depends the happiness and welfare of this community to a considerable degree: therefore, it, together with other products of the earth, should compete in value with home manufacture of every sort, all kinds of mechanical labor, and thereby remedy present existing evils, and put the agriculturist on an equal footing with his brethren, the mechanic and the operator. This would obviate the necessity of his paying one-half of his crop (which took him a summer's work to bring to maturity) for a plow, or to get a span of horses shod, or a pork barrel, or a pair of boots to keep his feet from the mud and ice.

"And whereas, uniformity of action should accomplish so desirable an object: therefore, we as a community, propose that a convention be held in Salt Lake City, on the third Monday in February next, at 10 A. M., in the Council House. Said convention to consist of two delegates from each ward in Great Salt Lake Valley, or county, and from each ward in all the adjoining counties and from as many wards as consistently can, and who feel disposed to unite in this laudable enterprise. Their duty shall be to take into consideration the present existing evils, form and enact such rules and regulations as shall best subserve the public good in establishing, if possible, Council House prices on domestic manufacture of every kind, and so give the agriculturist a fair deal.

"Therefore, be it resolved here and now, that two delegates be appointed to lay the foregoing before President Young, to solicit his sanction and aid. Be it further resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and should it receive the approbation of President Young, be published in the next number of the Deseret News.

Archibald Gardner, President.

Reuben Miller, Secretary."

After obtaining the good word from President Young, the call was published in the Deseret News, February 5, for delegates to a general convention from all parts of the territory to meet at the time designated.

They assembled at the appointed time at the State House, from the counties of Great Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber, and Tooele, and proceeded to organize by electing Phinehas Richards, chairman and Walter Thompson, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, having assembled in convention to take into consideration the propriety of fixing more uniform prices throughout the Territory, than at present exist, on produce and mechanical labor, we recommend that the finding of this conclave be adopted by the people, which we believe will better protect the interests of the farmer, and be a future guarantee of the mechanic and laborer. This plan should stimulate the general prosperity of the citizens and aid the growth and development of the resources of this Territory. Furthermore by so doing we will uphold and sustain the prices that have been established by those whose right, we acknowledge, it is to dictate for the good of this people.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the delegates of this convention, will use our influence in our Wards, and throughout the Territory, to establish and sustain the prices that we have adopted here and would most respectfully recommend to the citizens of these valleys that this price list govern them in all of their dealings and exchanges one with another.

"Be it further resolved, that the proceedings of this convention in forming an organization called the Deseret Agricultural Society be furnished the Editor of the News with a request in behalf of the society that he publish the same.

"Be it further resolved, that this convention do now adjourn sine die.

Phinehas Richards, Chairman.

Walter Thompson, Secretary."

But it was August, 1863, before a tentative list was worked out and such recommendations in regard to prices of grain, flour, etc., as they deemed just and proper to all concerned, were finally agreed upon. A. Gardner was one of the delegates to the con-

vention when the list was adopted.

August 10, 1864, minutes of the second day of Convention:

"On Wednesday the delegates convened in the Bowery. President Hunter made a few remarks on the probability of a great demand for flour next winter, and hence the necessity of protecting ourselves. In the afternoon the convention proceeded to a consideration of the list of prices recommended by the committee. A good deal of discussion was indulged in and, as will be seen by the prices finally agreed upon, several articles were stricken from the original list. The reason for this was that it was considered impractical to affix any price that would be applicable in every part of the Territory. A few of the delegates were in favor of striking hay from the list, but the majority voted that it should be retained. Freight and dried fruit were added on motions of city delegates.

"It was moved that the minutes of the convention be published in the Deseret News, etc.

"The following is a list of the articles and prices, in gold, at which they are to be held in our market:

Flour.....	\$12.00 per 100 lbs.
Wheat.....	\$5.00 per bushel
Corn.....	\$4.00 per bushel
Barley.....	\$4.00 per bushel
Oats.....	\$3.00 per bushel
Potatoes.....	\$2.00 per bushel
Beets and Carrots.....	\$1.00 per bushel
Onions.....	\$4.00 per bushel
Beans.....	\$10.00 per bushel
Peas.....	\$6.00 per bushel
Butter.....	.60c per lb.
Cheese.....	.10c per lb.
Eggs.....	.40c per doz.
Beef on foot.....	.10c per lb.
Mutton.....	.12½c per lb.
Pork.....	.30c per lb.
Hay.....	\$20.00 per ton

"Freighting 100 miles \$2.00 for 100 pounds. The price on dried apples and peaches—75c per pound."

"November 21, 1855, father (Robert Gardner, Sr.) died at Mill Creek, leaving mother alone in her little log house on the hill. He had been a strong believer ever since he first heard the Gospel preached and had paid his tithes and offerings for many years but had never joined the Church. In 1851 he was taken very ill and thinking he was going to die, had his folks place him on a stretcher, carry him to a stream. There John Borrowman baptized him. He recovered from his sickness, was ordained a High Priest, and received his endowments. He was a good scholar and kept Robert's business accounts until his death."

The following little incident portrays the fearless and exacting nature of Robert, Sr. His garden on Mill Creek was a source of pride to him. One day a high Church official came striding through it.

"Get out of my garden," he commanded.

"Do you know who you are talking to?" inquired the trespasser.

"I do. And law-makers should not be law-breakers."

"Brother William married Mary Smith in 1851 or '52 and in the fall moved his family to Cache Valley. His son John had married Elizabeth Hill of Mill Creek and remained on his father's Cottonwood farm. John decided to make his folks a visit. He left his wife and baby, Emmerine, with his sister Jane and her husband, Rawsel Bradford, and went in the dead of winter to Cache Valley. On the way he was frozen to death in a snow storm not far from his destination. His wife afterward married Bishop Maughan of Wellsville, and raised a large and respectable family." There she died in 1908. The daughter, Emmerine, married Mormon Bird of Mendon, Cache Co., where she now lives.

"At the October Conference, 1856, when President Young received word that a handcart company had been caught in a snow storm in the mountains, I, with many others responded to the call for aid. I sent an ox team and teamster, Fred Hansen, and provisions to help that unfortunate band to their destination in the valleys."

June 17, 1857, Archibald married Harriet Armitage Larter, divorced wife of Henry Larter. She had one daughter, Deseret, who took her place as one of his own children.

Life was not easy in those early days in Utah. With many mouths to feed and much work to be done it was necessary that every one "put his shoulder to the wheel" and push to keep the Gardner equipage moving. The family was co-operative. Laborers were scarce during Mill Creek days, and money with which to pay the toilers scarcer. When help was needed, the wives of Archibald volunteered to do men's work. "Aunt" Althea and "Aunt" Mary Ann hauled logs from up near the head of Mill Creek Canyon down to the upper mill. They each drove two yoke of oxen, attached to carts heaped with logs, for about six miles. Men loaded and unloaded them. "Aunt Jane" and "Aunt Serena" cooked over open fires and in bake skillets for mill hands in Mill Creek. One day Serena went on an errand, and during her absence a bear entered her tent, tore open her much prized feather bed and scattered the feathers around.

Ah, pioneer women—yours was not a smooth path, but how bravely you pursued it.

Robert's house on Mill Creek is still standing. (1938) It is located below the Gardner monument on Highland Drive in a grove of trees. It faces the south, was a two story adobe structure, but has lately been modernized and the building lowered. Archie's home was across the street south where a roadhouse now stands. A two-story adobe house, it faced north, and had a stairway on the east end which led to a porch above. This ran across the front of the house and was edged with a three-foot railing. Access to the upstairs rooms was from this porch. In this home Sarah, Ellen, Rachel, and Delila first saw the light of day.

"At the time of Johnston's army, 1857, I moved the grist mill west from Mill Creek and set it up on the Big Cotton-

wood Creek where it crosses the state road. It was just on top of the bluff in a bend of the stream and on the west side of it."

The house was built of lumber and is still standing. It was a few rods west of the mill. In its large front room, 16x24 feet, often fifty men were seated down at meal time while the mill race was being dug. A beef was killed every Saturday night. President Young would send from twenty to thirty male emigrants at a time from Salt Lake City out to work on the race. It was built entirely with pick, shovel, and spades. The men were bedded in the Mill. Archibald Gardner employed thousands of men during his life time. During the same summer two companies of emigrants from Missouri and Kansas passed through Salt Lake City, crossed the Jordan River at a bridge at Tenth South, and continued southward on the road west of the Jordan River. The second of these camped one night at the Gardner Mill, bought supplies of flour, and received permission to camp free of charge in the "Big Hay Field" in the southern end of the county. They had two or three hundred head of animals and remained for a week or two, resting and preparing for their further journey to California. They were a vindictive lot and upon leaving poisoned the big spring that had gurgled forth their water supply. One of the companies reached California, but the other was massacred by Indians at Mountain Meadows, Southern Utah. The spring was drained after they left and was never used again.

In connection with the "Big Hay Field" we find this information in the history of Riverton Ward: "At an early day a branch organization of the church was effected, with Nicholas T. Silcock as president of the little settlement called Gardnerville, in honor of Bishop Archibald Gardner who owned most of the land in the neighborhood at the time. Brother Silcock presided under the West Jordan bishopric until the reorganization in 1877, when Gardnerville was consolidated with and made a part of the South Jordan Ward. In 1879, when a precinct was established, the name of the settlement was changed to Riverton."

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A MEMORABLE CELEBRATION

All of the Gardners attended the tenth anniversary celebration in Big Cottonwood on July 24, 1857, except Aunt Margaret, whose baby, Delila, was but six days old, and Aunt Cynthia, Robert's wife, who was nursing her. This was an important occasion. Headed by President Young, a company of two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven persons attended. They were conveyed there in four hundred sixty-four carriages and wagons, drawn by ten hundred twenty-eight horses and mules, and three hundred thirty-two oxen and cows.

Entertainment consisted of addresses, musical numbers from six brass bands, singing, athletic contests, and drills by six companies of militia. Dancing was punctuated by a salute from a brass howitzer.

Archibald Gardner was Major in the Nauvoo Legion (Utah Militia) at this time, and was in command of the West Jordan Military District which comprised practically all of Salt Lake County. He may have paraded on this occasion.

"I was present with the company in Big Cottonwood when the people celebrated the tenth anniversary of their entry into the valleys. A United States flag was hoisted on the top of a pine tree. I asked General Wells to let me have one and I would put it on top of the highest mountain peak which is north of, and two or three thousand feet higher than the camp. He refused, saying the mountain was too high to be scaled in time to be of any avail. President Young said, 'Let Gardner have a flag.' So they gave me the raggedest one they had and, accompanied by James Hamilton, I took it up, hoisted it to the breeze, and dedicated the ground. When the people below saw it they fired a cannon, struck anvils, and gave a great hurrah. William Casper and John Langthen of Mill Creek took it down in the evening."

While the people were enjoying themselves, Judson Stoddard, Abraham O. Smoot, and Orin Porter Rockwell, twenty days from the territory, accompanied by Elias Smith, brought word that the U. S. Government had sent an army to exterminate the Mormons, and the troops were on the way to Utah. Of course, this ended the celebration, and the people returned to their homes to make preparations to defend themselves.

All able-bodied men were called to go to Echo Canyon to retard the army's advance until word could be sent to Washington and difficulties ironed out. By early winter from two to three thousand men were stationed in the mountains. Owing to scarcity of food and proper clothing and the inclemency of the weather there was a great deal of suffering. Archibald went with the army of defense and shared the hardships with the rest. They were all disbanded in December and were allowed to go home. The Mormons decided in the spring of 1858 that they would move south and leave their homes and hard-earned holdings. Rather than let them be occupied by their enemies, they determined to burn their dwellings to the ground. During April, May and June the road from Salt Lake City south was lined with men, women, children, and teams and wagons. Archibald at this time had a large family but an agreeable and industrious one. The women spun and wove cloth, made their own clothing, braided and sewed their own hats, cooked for the men at the mills both in the canyon and in the valley. They did everything they could to gain a livelihood in this new country—a thousand miles from civilization's outposts.

Aunt Margaret, Aunt Abby, and Aunt Jane never bore any more children after the move. At that time Archibald's family consisted of nine wives, fifteen children, seven step-children and one little Indian girl named Fanny, who had been adopted. She was given to Aunt Abby by her brother, Ithamer Sprague. It seems the dusky maiden had been stolen from her home by a warring tribe who sold her to Sprague for a pony. She was born on the Weber River and was about ten years old when he purchased her. Her brother, named Muchikee, came to see her at different times in after years, but she would slip away and hide if she saw any other Indians coming. She did not wish to go back to her own people.

Archibald owned at this time the homestead at Mill Creek, the mills in the canyon above, the grist mill and carding machine

near the State Road on the Big Cottonwood stream, a grist mill and saw mill at West Jordan, and the "Big Hay Field" of approximately a thousand acres in the river bottoms in the southern end of Salt Lake Valley. The Gardner clan left all possessions, joined the migration, and moved south to Spanish Fork.

AT SPANISH FORK

In 1850 and 1851 the first comers to the vicinity of Spanish Fork had located along the river bottoms, and a branch of the Church organized. The Walker War, an Indian outbreak, began in 1853 and so, for the mutual protection of its settlers, old Fort Luke at Spanish Fork was constructed against the marauding Redskins. It housed nineteen families during the winter of 1854 and 1855. It was built of adobes with walls two feet thick and twenty feet high. The only outside opening was in the south wall, a folding gate sixteen feet high, made of two-inch planks laid double. The fort enclosed a rectangular space one hundred by one hundred feet. It contained sixteen houses, generally a story and a half high, along its inner walls. It was considered a strong fortification for those days.

The war with the Indians was settled in 1854. The first survey for a city was made by James C. Little in the spring of 1855, and the people began to move out of the fort and build homes on the lots of the new townsite. The first of these were built of logs brought from Payson Canyon as only willows and cottonwood grew along the river banks. Sagebrush and greasewood covered the benches and river bottoms, and these with willows and cottonwood constituted largely the fuel for the fire places. Lumber and building supplies were difficult to obtain. Because of this scarcity many of the people were forced to make for themselves shelters in the ground called "dugouts." They were cellars four or five feet deep covered with willows and mud. Steps led down to the entrance in one end, and a fireplace in the other warmed the hovel and furnished light when the door was not open. There were no windows. These primitive dwellings kept out the cold of winter but were dark, often damp, and with dirt walls and floors were not very desirable places in which to live. They served only until the occupants could build something better.

In 1856 Governor Young advised the people of Palmyra village to move to higher ground and join those in the little colony at Spanish Fork. So the population was increased by about four hundred souls. Some houses of adobe were built, but there were so many "dugouts" that Spanish Fork, in those early days was known "Gopher Town." It was a great blessing when Archibald Gardner in 1858 joined the little colony and set up a saw and shingle mill near where the Co-op Roller Mills were later built. He dug a race for water to run the mill and sawed lumber and shingles for more stately abodes. He then erected a much-needed grist mill at an estimated cost of \$13,000. In the revised ordinances of Spanish Fork City, under date of December 17, 1858, we read, "A grant was issued to Archibald Gardner of sufficient water to run a grist mill in this city." This mill was later replaced by one built by the Spanish Fork Co-op which was destroyed by fire in April, 1888.

The year of the "move" marked the visitation of the grim reaper into the ranks of the Gardner clan. Mary, who had, as a girl of fifteen, forsaken her native Scotland and accompanied her father into the rugged wilderness of Canada, and as the wife of Roger Luckham, braved the desolate deserts of the West, was now a victim of "Buchanan's Blunder," for with her husband and children she joined in the great migration to Spanish Fork, and, weary and worn, died the same year, aged fifty-one. Besides her husband she was survived by her children: Margaret and Robert Sweeten, and little ten-year-old Susan Luckham. She lies buried in what was called the Upper Grave Yard, now abandoned.

Johnston's army came to Utah, passed through the deserted city of Salt Lake on June 22, 1858, and over the Jordan River to Cedar Valley in Utah County where they established themselves. The place was named Camp Floyd, now Fairfield. When the U. S. soldiers were locating there, they needed lumber to construct their barracks. Some of it was furnished from the Spanish Fork saw mill and brought Gardner fifty dollars per thousand feet.

The trouble with the Government adjusted, the people returned to their former homes. Robert and family went back to Mill Creek, his mother with them. She lived with his first wife, Jane. Roger Luckham and children moved north to Cache Valley and settled at Mendon. Archie's family separated—Aunt Margaret and Serena with their families remained at Spanish Fork to look after the business; Aunt Abby and daughter took up their resi-

dence at the "Big Hay Field." Aunt Mary Ann moved to West Jordan; Aunt Jane, Althea, Lizzie, and Sarah Jane went to the home by Big Cottonwood Mill on the State Road. Aunt Jane cooked for the men in Mill Creek Canyon many summers. She spent her winters in West Jordan.

When Archie located at Spanish Fork, he did so with the intention of making it his permanent home. He commenced building what was for those times a large and elegant residence. The foundation was forty by fifty feet, built of sandstone, cut, squared, and dressed. The building was to have been two stories; four large rooms each with a fire place; with a hall extending through the center of the ground floor and the same arrangement above. The Indians were still troublesome. It was difficult to get lumber out of the canyons for his saw mill. Construction was delayed on this account. He was called from Spanish Fork to be bishop of West Jordan Ward, and the house, after being built up to the square and over a thousand dollars expended on it, was left to crumble and decay.

Regarding Spanish Fork of 1860 the Deseret News says: "Tour through Utah Co. on 21 of February, 1860, by C. C. Rich and Erasmus Snow."

"Spanish Fork under the presidency of Elder John W. Berry gives also indications of increasing enterprise. Archibald Gardner's new flour mill is in successful operation and doing excellent work. A new central school house double the size of their ward house has recently been completed on the southeast corner of the public square, and we confidently predict, at no very distant period, a general resurrection and exaltation from the 'dug-outs' of that new and populous town."

Daily Journal—Thursday, March 8, 1859: "In his office President Young told George A. Smith to send word to Archibald Gardner to come to the city to be ordained a bishop of West Jordan Ward." That ordinance was performed some time between March 8 and April 8, 1859. He took the place of Joseph Harker of Taylorsville and chose for counselors Daniel R. Allen, his miller, and Royal J. Cutler.

The scope of country that he presided over extended from the point of the mountain, on the south, to the point of the mountain on the north, all of the country west of the Jordan River to the mountains and also on the east side where East

Jordan, Crescent, and Sandy wards are now located, and the original name was West Jordan. The wards that have been made from it are Bluffdale, Riverton, South Jordan, Taylorsville, Benning, Granget, Pleasant Green, East Jordan, Hartman, Hunter, Crescent, Sandy, Magna First and Second Wards, and Midvale First and Second Wards.

When he went over to Jordan to take charge of the ward, he found Joseph Harker, who had been presiding, living in a one-room log house with a dirt floor. His signature was necessary on some papers, but there was no pen. A feather was pulled from a goose's tail and converted into one, indigo (used for bluing clothes) served as ink, and the documents were signed.

When instructing him for his duties as bishop, President Brigham Young said, "Archie, you are going over to Jordan to be a father to the people. They are good sturdy pioneers, but they have their faults. You must lead, not drive them. Do not expect them to be all alike. If one is too tall, don't chop his head off to make him the desired height or stretch one's neck out of joint if he is short to make him taller; meaning, of course, that he must take men as he found them and be patient with their imperfections."

From the History of Brigham Young—Saturday, April, 1859: "At 4:00 p. m. George A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson started across the Jordan and up the river. They soon came to where some water lay on the ground and the horses mired. They unharnessed and got the horses out of the mud, then obtained help and lifted the carriages out and proceeded to Brother D. R. Allen's. Here they spent the night with Archibald Gardner lately appointed Bishop of West Jordan Ward."

"George A. Smith, A. Gardner and D. R. Allen entered into a partnership to put a carding machine in the Jordan Mill. On Saturday, April 16, 1859, the High Council met between one and two p. m. Archibald Gardner, Daniel R. Allen and George A. Smith deposited with E. R. Young \$125.00 to buy card clothing for a double carding machine which he was to buy in the states. He received for the amount."

LIFE IN THE EARLY 60'S

In 1861 Robert was called to the Dixie Mission and left in the fall, taking with him his wife Mary Ann and her family. They arrived in St. George, December 1, 1861, and he helped to lay out that city. It was a hard country from which to wrest a living. He and families suffered poverty and all kinds of privations. From the first he was a leading spirit in the community and was closely identified with the growth and development of southern Utah. He was a bishop of St. George for many years, as well as mayor of the city, and he held numerous other positions of trust during his long and useful life.

May 15, 1861, the West Jordan Ward House was begun under direction of Bishop Gardner. A contract to lay the rock and construct the building was given to Elias Morris and signed May 15, 1861. The first load of rock was hauled by the bishop's eldest son Neil. With a span of mules, bought from Johnston's Army at Camp Floyd when the soldiers left, he led a group of volunteers over the flats to the red sandstone quarry, six miles northwest of the rock church. Previous to the advent of the rock Ward House all church meetings, day school, dances, and amusements were held in a small log house built near the spot where the present Ward House stands.

April 28, 1862, Margaret Calinder Gardner, the faithful Saint and devoted mother of William, Archibald, and Robert, died at the age of eighty-five, at Mill Creek, and was buried beside her husband in the Salt Lake Cemetery. After her death, Archibald and Robert sold their property on Mill Creek and also the mill on the State Road. President Young brought the latter.

Archibald moved those of his family living at Mill Creek to West Jordan, and Robert moved his to Dixie, except his eldest daughter, Mary, who had married James R. Miller. In 1862 William, who had lived in Cache County for six years, decided

to move to California. Accordingly, he took those who were at home with him; namely, his two wives, Janet and Mary, his sons Neil, Duncan, Brigham, Heber, Henry, James, and Thomas, and they journeyed to the Coast.

In 1862 Harriet moved to Spanish Fork where her son William Armitage died September 15, 1882, and there was buried. All the rest of Archibald's family who had passed away in Utah had been interred in the Salt Lake City cemetery.

From 1861 to 1868, before the advent of the railroad in Utah, caravans were sent back to the Missouri River to aid poor emigrants to Zion. West Jordan Ward responded loyally, and each year did her part. In 1861 she sent one team; in '62 she sent four; in '63 five teams; in '64 she responded liberally, and in '65 at least four teams went, and in 1868 the last call was answered with six men and six teams.

M. Cowley, in his Life of Wilford Woodruff, designates January 6, 1862, as one of the most important days in the history of the Church since its location in the Valleys. That day a mass-meeting was held, and nine delegates were elected to attend a Territorial convention which was to frame a Constitution, organize a provisional State Government, and ask for admission into the Union. Brother Woodruff was a strong advocate of the movement even though he did not feel quite sure that the Saints would obtain their full rights. The experience of the people with Federal officials had been a most unhappy one. The spirit and prejudice which had sent the army to Utah also sent its Federal officers. They came with malice in their hearts, and, of course, were not prepared to do justice to an unpopular people. Elder Woodruff did not believe that men should sit supinely by and allow their rights to be trampled upon without a protest. He thought it becoming of free men to assert their rights and demand justice that they might maintain their self-respect, even though their protestations were unheeded.

The delegates to this convention were Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Abraham O. Smoot, James Ferguson, Reuben Miller, Archibald Gardner, and Elias Smith, "all men of strong character and a great integrity."

Eighteen sixty-two was the year of high water. The bridge over Jordan was washed away. Something must be done. So Bishop Gardner built a ferry which served until he was able

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to put in a permanent bridge.

Documentary History of Church:

"Archibald Gardner reports that he has been at work on the bridges at Cottonwood and over Jordan. The bridge at Jordan Mill has gone but the one at Bennion's he believes is safe. They have worked at it almost day and night for some time. June 22, Ezra T. Benson reports that the Logan River was a mile wide and the water so high they had to use a boat to cross it."

January 10, 1863, Neil, Archibald's oldest son was married to Regina Evensen, daughter of his wife Serena by a former marriage. The ceremony was performed in the Endowment House. The new Ward House which was in course of construction was fixed up temporarily for the occasion and a dance held in it in the evening. The young couple made their home in Spanish Fork, where Neil looked after his father's business. He was assisted by a Scotchman, John Angus, a miller, who with his wife Betsy were life-long friends of the Gardners.

April 8, 1863, Daily Journal of Church: "A. Gardner was appointed one of a committee to manage the drive of cattle to be made on that part of the range south of Taylorsville and to the mouth of Harker's Canyon. It is presumed that the two committees will perfect their arrangements and make a thorough job of it, but with due deference to their business qualifications which are known to be of the first order, we do not expect they will be able to give general satisfaction." All were not of one mind at that time.

VISITS HIS BROTHER

During the early days of Utah, President Young made annual trips to southern Utah. Roads were poor and travel by wagon slow. On one of these expeditions Archie, with some of his friends and relatives, joined President Young's company. He was anxious to visit Robert in St. George and see the Dixie country.

The following is from his diary giving an account of the trip.

"Tuesday, April 21, 1863, Sam Bateman, John Irving, John Egbert and I left Jordan Mills at 11:00 A. M. We halted at Isaac Wardle's about fifteen minutes. He joined the company. We stopped at Powell's place on Jordan about two hours and Pleasant Bradford accompanied us. We were all on horseback. We arrived at Spanish Fork after dark. It rained all night. My son Neil came with us and we caught up with President Young and company at Payson. Reached Salt Creek about 12:30 P. M., attended meeting at 2:00 P. M., a public dinner in the evening and a dance afterward.

"Thursday, 23. A heavy snow fell until about 11 A. M. Held meeting and received good instructions on improvements.

"Friday. Started for Sanpete County. The roads were bad. Halted about 11 A. M. at Uintah, a promising little settlement. About 1 P. M. reached Moroni, a beautiful location. Took dinner, then left for North Bend. Held meeting. Remained overnight. Met a number of old acquaintances. This place has many natural advantages, splendid building rock, an abundance of cedar covering the low hills, rich lands and good range. There appears to be a great deal of saw timber in the mountains easy of access with plenty of water. Best of all an industrious people are making a garden out of a desert waste.

"We stopped at Mt. Pleasant about 10 A. M. and held

meeting. This community has the largest population of any village in Sanpete but not the greatest number of improvements. It was destroyed once by Indians and the present town is but four years old, one year older than North Bend. Took dinner at Springtown where President Orson Hyde resides. This pretty little town is three years old. Passing through Fort Ephraim we drove to Manti, quite a large village. It is settled mostly with Danes and has the largest meeting house in Sanpete Valley which is built of rock. We remained at Manti over Saturday night, the 25th.

"The Presidency and company went back Sunday morning, the 26th, to Fort Ephraim, seven miles, and held two meetings. Returned to Manti in the evening, rested our animals and held assembly there. This is the oldest settlement in the county, thirteen years. There are some beautiful stone buildings and a stone grist mill—at least they call it by that name. They say there is a worse one a mile out of town, also a saw mill without a roof.

"Monday, 27th, we tarried at Fort Gunnison on the Sevier River and held a meeting. Gunnison is in a lovely little valley. There is an abundance of cedar, good building rock, plenty of water and fertile land. We were shown some high grade alum, found not far away. A coal bed is located thirty-five miles up the river. The town is but three years old. Sanpete and Sevier Valleys are rich in fine resources: range, water, hay land, coal mines, cedar and saw timber, with as good building rock conveniently located as the world can afford. The climate is pretty good. Wheat, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables can be raised in abundance.

"Left Tuesday morning, the 28th. President Young and company with wagons went to Round Valley via the Sevier Bridge, a distance of thirty-five miles, while eight of us on horseback struck over the mountains for the same destination—fifteen miles. Held a meeting and remained over night. Started for Fillmore on the 29th. We were met six miles from town by a band who escorted us in. Held meeting and attended a dance in State House in the evening. A large crowd was present. We lodged that night with our old friends, the Huntsman's, obtained a light wagon and drove to Beaver on Thursday, the 29th, a distance of sixty-four miles. There our old friend Simeon Howd welcomed us. Meeting was held that evening.

"Arrived at Parowan, May 1, and convened with the residents. Remained over night. This is where Brother George A. Smith lives.

"May 2, reached Cedar City where the iron works used to be. Held meeting. We took dinner with our old Canadian friend, Brother George Carry. Journeyed on to Kanarrah where we remained for the night.

"May 3, the Sabbath, we drove over a rough, rocky road to Toquerville in Dixie. Everything was in full bloom. About sixty families in the village. They are now planting cotton, some is up. Peaches are large as pigeon eggs, peas are in the pod, and other things in proportion. Meeting held. Lodged here.

"The President and most of the company started, May 4th, up the Virgin River to visit Grafton and other settlements while the boys and I headed for St. George and found Robert's folks all well. Met numerous old acquaintances all well and feeling first rate. This is a beautiful location at the junction of the Rio Virgin and St. Clara Rivers. There's an abundance of good land and apparently plenty of water. St. George is a comparatively large, well layed out city with good springs of water, enough to supply the town for culinary purposes and irrigate the city lots. It has some well constructed stone houses, stone corrals, and some gardens with stone walks. There are white adobe houses and numerous shade trees. The brethren seem to vie with each other in planting trees of almost every variety. Many of the grape vines are filled with blossoms and some peach trees, budded only last year, are yielding.

"Plum and apricot trees are laden with fruit. I saw for the first time, olive and almond trees and the tea plant. This city has about eight hundred inhabitants and facilities for many more. Machinery is needed. There is plenty of cedar, fifteen miles of herd grounds, from ten to thirty miles of saw timber and much more in Pine Valley, thirty-five miles to the north."

"Thursday at 1 A. M. President Young and company arrived. They rested Friday and held meeting at Santa Clara that night. Meetings held Saturday and Sunday at St. George. The boys hunted horses from Thursday till today, Monday 11th. Started at noon to hunt the mule. Horses found today. President Young and company began the return trip via Pine Valley."

When Harriet's first husband left her, he went to California. He now returned and persuaded her to come back to him. In 1863 she was divorced from Archibald and remarried her former husband, Henry Larter. She took her daughter Lovina Gardner with her. They lived at Moroni, Sanpete Co., Utah. When Lovina was between eight and nine years of age, her mother died, leaving three children by Larter, and Lovina, who came home to her father. Aunt Jane took her to raise, and there she made her home until she married Sidney Savage, February 7, 1875.

MINES ARE DISCOVERED

The first discovery of commercial metals since the occupation of Utah by the Mormons was in southern Utah. Parley P. Pratt and others were exploring that region in '49 and '50, and iron ore was found. Primitive operations were carried on from '50 to '53. A pair of tongs displayed by Jedidiah M. Grant at a meeting in Salt Lake City and an iron bell, together with some other articles for general use, were produced.

What may be called the next economic discovery was made by Isaac Grundy and his associates, also Mormons, who located lead and silver mines near Minersville in 1858 and built a crude recovery furnace. The purpose of the furnace was to produce metals for bullets. "Something" in the lead made it too hard for that purpose. The "something" was found later to be silver. The next discovery was that of coal near Coalville in 1859. This mine supplied fuel for a number of years, and mining is intermittently carried on there today.

In the summer of 1863 a man named Ogilvie, while logging in Bingham Canyon for Gardner, picked up an attractive-looking piece of ore. He sent it to General Connor at Camp Douglas to be assayed. It was found to be rich in gold and silver.

About the same time a party of Camp Douglas officers and wives went to Bingham Canyon on a "picnic." They discovered a vein of ore and staked a mining claim. On September 2, this year, General Connor held a miner's meeting at Gardner's mill on the Jordan. Here mining laws, drawn up by the General, were adopted, and the Jordan Silver Mining District was organized—the first of its kind in Utah. Bishop Gardner was elected its first recorder.

What is known as "West Mountain Mining District" was organized September 17, 1864, and included the Jordan Silver Mining Company claim. It became one of the wealthiest in the intermountain region.

At the present time the United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Company own this, the first mining claim of record in Utah. The notice reads as follows:

"Jordan Silver Mining Company.

"The Undersigned Members of the Jordan Silver Mining Co. claim for Mining purposes one Share of two hundred feet each, and one additional Claim of two hundred feet for the original discoverer George B. Ogilvie on this lead of mineral ore, with all its dips, spurs, and angles, beginning at the stake, situated one hundred feet northeast of Gardner's Shantie (s) in Bingham Canyon, West Mountain, and running five thousand two hundred feet in a westerly direction, along the side of said mountain on a line with Bingham Canyon and intend to work the same according to the mining laws of this mining district.

	Share		Share
Archibald Gardner	1	M. G. Lewis	1
Geo. B. Ogilvie	2	Alex Bexsted	1
Alex Agilvie	1	James Finnerty	1
P. E. Connor	1	Saml. Egbert	1
R. C. Drum	1	G. W. Carleton	1
Wm. Hickman	1	Neil Anderson	1
Robert K. Reid	1	Edw. McGarry	1
John Harcottle	1	M. J. Jenkins	1
C. J. Sprague	1	H. O. Pratt	1
Thomas Bexsted	1	Robert Pollock	1
James Branigan	1	Daniel McLean	1
Henry Bexsted	1	N. B. Eldred	1
Hugh O'Donnel	1		

Bingham Canyon
Salt Lake Co.
Utah Territory
Sept. 17th, 1863

A. Gardner, Recorder"

Gardner's Shantie referred to in the notice was built by A. Gardner for his loggers who supplied his West Jordan saw mill.

Of the signers and original shareowners in the "notice" a little information is available.

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Utah Territory
Sept 17th 1863

George B. Ogilvie and Alex Ogilvie were stock-raisers and ran their cattle at the mouth of Bingham Canyon. They lived at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon at the time ore was discovered. P. E. Connor was Brigadier General and in charge at Fort Douglas in '63, and General Richard Colter Drum served as an officer under him. William A. Hickman was the notorious "Bill" Hickman of early Utah history. Dr. Robert K. Reid was surgeon at the Fort. Col. Charles Jeffrey Sprague served as paymaster to the regiment. Samuel Egbert was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of West Jordan. Neil Anderson, a Swede, was working in Bingham when ore was discovered. General Edward McCarty, Captain Daniel McLean, and Colonel Robert Pollock were officers at Fort Douglas. H. O. Pratt was a telegraph operator. No written record has been found of other signers.

It is a list of distinguished ecclesiastical and military men which appears on the first location claim of record in Bingham Canyon and which was filed after the eventful meeting at Gardner's mill that September day in '63.

THE WEST JORDAN WARD HOUSE COMPLETED

Work on the meeting house progressed slowly. The people were poor, and funds were hard to obtain. When the building was ready for the roof, the money on hand was nearly exhausted. Something must be done to raise more. Three military men living in the ward, Charles Hawn, Samuel Bateman, and William Turner, planned a military ball. A tarpauln stretched above made a temporary roof for the building. Guests of honor were President Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, and the Presiding Bishop of the Church, Edward Hunter. Officers from Fort Douglas in uniform added a real military touch. Tickets were a dollar a couple, and a very large crowd attended. Proceeds from the affair helped materially to finance the completion of the building.

After six years of labor and struggle, the meeting house was dedicated in the summer of 1867. The main building was thirty by forty feet, with a vestry, twenty feet square, on the west. It was constructed at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The population of the ward at this time was nearly six hundred. Red sandstone for the walls was hauled by ox, horse, and mule teams from a quarry near the Oquirrh Range. This supply was almost exhausted at the completion of the building. For trim and finishing, granite was brought from the mouth of Little Cottonwood. Glass, plastering, and painting jobs were expensive but necessary. Brother Morrel was engaged to do the painting and decorating. The people of the ward were eager to help in every way. Donations of materials and labor were accepted and produce of all kinds used to pay off workmen. Aunt Mary Ann did much of the cooking for the men during the earlier days of construction. The food was substantial but lacked variety, so a trap was built in the mill race, and fish caught helped out the menu. There was a tragedy connected with the fish trap. One morning while inspecting it, Reuben, then a young lad, saw something floating in the water. Upon examination it was found to be the body of

the little son of William Dowding, carried down with the current from a mile and a half up stream, where he had fallen in. His death was doubly sad as he was an only child.

When the house was ready for dedication, great were the preparations for the event. Aunt Lizzie's house, still standing just east of the mill, was refurnished. An ingrain or "states" carpet, the first the Gardner children had ever seen, was laid. New pieces of furniture were bought. Even a stable for the President Young's horses was erected for the occasion. The great day came. Children carrying banners stood on each side of the path the beloved leader was to tread. One motto read:

"Brigham leads,
The kingdom grows,
The stone is rolling,
Mind your toes."

The Deseret News account, August 11, 1867: "On Sunday morning President Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith and George Q. Cannon of the twelve, Bishop E. Hunter, John Sharp and others traveled to West Jordan Ward to attend the dedication of the new meeting house. We were favored with a seat in Elder Stephenson's carriage and enjoyed the trip. The morning was dull with clouds overhead. We started about 4:30 A. M. President Young had gone on before. Down the State road for several miles eyes gazed around inquiringly for grasshoppers, or locusts which it was reported had descended in great numbers on Friday evening. They had been kept down by the clouds and rain of Saturday. About eight miles from the city they began to make themselves visible. Small patches of unbroken land were alive with them and grain fields by the wayside bore mute evidence of their presence and activity in an indubitable manner. It was said that some patches, a distance from the road, had been completely devoured. One wheat field we passed seemed literally alive. Flitting in countless myriads just above the grain, their thin gauzy wings glistened in the sunlight.

"Reaching the new meeting house close to Bishop Gardner's mill a little after ten o'clock, we found President Young speaking. Elder Wilford Woodruff had already offered the Dedication prayer. The President declared that God had blessed for the sake of his people, every place where the Saints had settled and that the

earth is to be made beautiful and become fit for Jesus to reign King of Nations as he now reigns King of Saints. While partaking of the hospitality of the Saints, there was a heavy down pour of rain which swelled little rivulets into miniature torrents in a few moments. But although the house had not been large enough to hold but about a third of the congregation in the morning, there seemed no diminution of numbers in the afternoon.

"Standing outside under dripping umbrellas, great numbers of eager people looked through open windows and listened to the remarks of the speakers. President Young complimented Bishop Gardner and, speaking of their arduous duties, expressed his approval of the bishops generally. He recommended that children be kept in school instead of being put to herding stock. He recommended the establishment of classes for improvement in every useful line and blessed the people in the name of Jesus Christ.

"After meeting, the President's company returned to the city by the road on the west side of the river. A mounted escort accompanied them several miles. This same convoy had met the President in the morning and school children with bannerets and mottoes were arranged on each side of the road near the meeting house, and made a pleasing sight." The rock house was used for years for all public purposes—schools, public entertainment, dances, etc.

A BRIDGE GOES DOWN

January 19, 1866, Brother Gardner wrote to George A. Smith from West Jordan as follows: "The bridge at this place broke down yesterday and most of it went down the river. We are unable to say what was the cause, for the river was not high, but a very heavy wind was blowing. Fortunately no one was near when it occurred. We had flattered ourselves that we had a good bridge this time. Teams with lumber from the steam saw mill with heavy loads have been crossing frequently. A team with a hundred bushel of grain went over the bridge the day before. Herds of stock passing over did not seem to have any effect upon it and yet it broke when no one was near. We presume it must have been the heavy gale blowing at the time.

"It was the old suspension part that went down. All abutments and bents that I put in are still alright. Only forty feet of the new planking on that part of the old bridge went with it. We are obliged on account of the circumstances of the people, to put it in again." (Letter on file with Church Historian.)

In the Territorial Appropriation Bill of January 19, 1866, the following item occurs: "To reimburse Archibald Gardner for material furnished to build a bridge across Jordan River near his mill in Salt Lake Co. \$1500.00." In Territorial Appropriation Bill, February 21, 1868, this item: "That there be paid out of any money in the Territorial Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following amount viz: To Archibald Gardner for relief for building bridge across Jordan River one thousand dollars (\$1,000)."

In this year, 1866, he built a grist mill near Bishop Reuben Miller's on the Big Cottonwood stream. Aunt Jane and her family moved there to cook for the workmen. About this time he took contracts to build bridges—one over Jordan and one over Big Cottonwood Creek.

On October 26, 1867, Rhoda Ann, daughter of Mary Ann,

died at West Jordan, aged fifteen years and three months. Although hampered from birth with a crooked foot she still maintained a gentle, loving disposition. She was always kind and thoughtful of others and was deeply mourned by her family and friends.

In the summer of 1867 Uncle William and family returned from California. The family consisted of himself, Aunt Janet, her children, Neil, Duncan, Brigham, Heber, Henry, and Althea (the latter born in California) and Mary's son James. Mary had left William while they were on the coast and had married another. Her son Thomas died and was buried there in 1865. William had accumulated considerable property in California on the Stanislaus River but, away from the influence of the Church, and Janet, his wife, dissatisfied and praying every night that her family might be all spared to return to Utah, he sold out and came back. With his family he stayed a short time on West Jordan then purchased a farm on Cottonwood and moved onto it in the fall of 1868.

THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD

After twenty-one years of isolation in the desert, the only contact with the outside world being by ox team and later by horse and mule teams, the people of Utah heralded with delight the joyful news that the railroads from the east and west were nearing completion. True, in October, 1861, the Pacific Telegraph had speeded communication with the outside world. It had supplanted the Pony Express which for sixteen months previously had heroically, and in incredible time, taken mail from the Missouri River to Sacramento in eight days. Contrast that with the time it required for the letter from Utah to reach Duncan Livingston in Canada in 1849. Dated April 9, it was received July 29, one hundred and eleven days or three months and twenty-one days after mailing.

In the spring of 1868 the transcontinental railroad was nearing completion. Gardner contracted to furnish ties. He took men and outfits and left for Wyoming, where he intended to procure and float the ties down the Green River, then deliver to the railroad at the nearest point. Among those accompanying him were Aunt Jane and two children, Reuben and Ann, his daughter Ellen, Fanny, the Indian girl, his son-in-law Charles Hawn, and wife Sarah, his son Neil from Spanish Fork, and a young lady also from there, Jane Hillman. They reached Robinson's Ferry and were proceeding up the river banks when a terrible tragedy occurred. John Rockhill, one of the party, returned from hunting. He was endeavoring to place his gun in the rear of the wagon when it accidentally discharged, killing Jane instantly. They returned to Robinson's Ferry.

"The sad accident filled the party with the most intense grief. The rites of sepulchre were bestowed upon her remains with all possible care." (Deseret News, April 15, 1868). Then word came that the Indians were on the warpath. It was dangerous to proceed farther. They decided to return home without getting

out any ties. That same fall Neil, John Rockhill, and others returned by sleigh, obtained Miss Hillman's body, and brought it to Spanish Fork where it was buried.

The railroad was spanning the continent! The "Iron Horse" was on its way. Hundreds of Utahns were at Promotory Point that memorable May 10, 1869, when Governor Leland Stanford of California, with solid silver sledge in hand, drove the golden spike—fashioned from twenty-three twenty-dollar gold pieces (worth four hundred sixty dollars)—into that last tie of polished California laurel wood. The word "Done" was telegraphed from coast to coast. The continent was girdled with bands of steel. A new era was born.

The Utah Central Railroad was finished between Ogden and Salt Lake by January 10, 1870, and the Utah Southern extended it to Provo by November 25, 1873. Some time after this, when the road had been laid that far, an excursion was run to Payson. Bishop Gardner took a number of his children on that long-remembered occasion. He appreciated the importance of this great accomplishment to the future of the territory, and he wished his children to evaluate it.

Another time he took twenty of his children to a circus in Salt Lake City, paying one dollar for each ticket. Was that a gala day!

In '67 and '68 Gardner built a mill at Pleasant Grove. Aunt Jane with children came to cook. Aunt Margaret went to Cottonwood temporarily while Aunt Jane was away but came on later to assist in the kitchen. In that mill he placed machinery that made the first pearl barley in the state.

While building the Pleasant Grove mill, Archibald became acquainted with Mary Larsen, living then with her mother and step-father, Nels Heiselt. December 20, 1870, she became his eleventh and last wife. The mill completed, Aunt Jane moved to Cottonwood and Aunt Margaret back to West Jordan into a new home that her husband had purchased from John A. Egbert. It was a two-story adobe house, located just east of and below the Jordan Church. The canal ran in front of it, and huge cottonwood trees shaded it. One entered into a large room which served as a kitchen and dining-room during cooler weather. A summer kitchen on the south proved beneficial when the thermo-

meter soared. Two bedrooms on the west led from it, and a stairway in the north end mounted up to one large bedroom above. Aunt Abbie and Aunt Mary both came to live with Margaret.

On April 4, 1868, a double wedding took place. Aunt Margaret's two daughters, Margaret and Sarah, were married in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City. Margaret married Albert Smith from Draper and went to live there. Sarah became the plural wife of Charles D. Hawn and lived on Jordan with her sister Abbie, his first wife.

GROWTH OF WEST JORDAN WARD

Editor of the Deseret News: "Having visited West Jordan Ward Sunday, June 9, 1868, I thought a few items from that direction would be welcomed by some of our numerous readers. The ward is situated thirteen miles southwest of Great Salt Lake City. It is divided into four districts, each of which has a meeting and school house where members assemble every Sabbath except on the second Sunday of each month. Then they meet in their splendid stone edifice at West Jordan Mills under direction of Bishop Archibald Gardner.

"The inhabitants have settled principally seven miles up and five miles down the Jordan River from the Mills. They cultivate mostly the river bottoms which are seriously affected at present and have been badly damaged during past years by high water. Much of the land growing grain is at this time inundated. Bishop Gardner says the water is one inch higher than he has ever seen it. I must say that it is by his perseverance that the bridge and crossing have been preserved. He has spent three hundred dollars besides considerable poll tax during the present week forming an embankment one quarter of a mile long to make them secure. The material for it has been carted in from a ten to twenty one foot cut, off the top of the steep hill where the road climbs over. Naturally this improves the road. In many places along this safeguard leading to the bridge, the water is deep enough to swim a horse. The dike is two feet above the deluge, so that this crossing is safe which is quite essential both for home travel and for the western emigrant. (The old emigrant trail to California was along the Jordan River.)

"Previous and recent rains, high water, and increasing demands for building lots on higher ground make it necessary for the ward to provide a new townsite on the bench. Twenty-two lots of two and a half acres each are laid off, fenced and mostly planted. In passing over the tract I saw apple, peach, pear and plum trees. Some of the peach trees are bearing although only

set out this spring. To this district is attached a new survey of one thousand acres; one hundred twenty of which are fenced and in grain and the water brought onto the region. People in the ward tell me they have been cramped in the agricultural line. Now that Utah Lake water is likely to be brought over the barren area they prefer the apple, peach, pear and grain in lieu of so much herding ground. The Bishop tells me the ward has ten thousand head of sheep on the range, and considerable stock, by which, in connection with canyon work, they have sustained themselves. I saw twelve acres of land that has borne twelve successive wheat crops and each succeeding one had been the most productive. This is accounted for from the fact that the muddy water from Utah Lake deposits considerable rich silt each spring onto the land. We held meeting at 11 o'clock with attendance of about three hundred souls from different districts.

"In conclusion I can say from twenty-two years acquaintance with Bishop Gardner that I find him, as on first acquaintance newly arrived from Canada, energetic, full of faith, determined to be true to the end. His name is likely to continue as he tells me he is the father of thirty-five children. He is establishing a way to feed them as he has just completed a splendid grist mill on Mill Creek, the carpenter's work of which cost \$4,000; total cost \$17,000 and he has mills in various places."

THE BRIDGES OVER PROVO AND SPANISH FORK RIVERS

Deseret News, March 20, 1868: "President Brigham Young and fellow travelers spent the day in Provo. He together with Commissioner McKean, Mayor Abraham O. Smoot and others determined to build a bridge across the Provo River, two hundred and fifty feet long and twenty feet wide. Archibald Gardner offered to build it for \$7,000 dollars."

March 24, 1868, at Provo. "Brother A. F. MacDonald in a letter to Bishop A. M. Musser, received this morning, says: 'All is well here. President Young and other citizens are going to work on the road near the Provo River to improve its approaches. President Young, Commissioner McKean, Elder George A. Smith, Bishop Smoot and Sheets and a number of others located the bridge site. Bishop A. Gardner was there and is to be the builder, work to be pushed forward immediately'."

May 20, 1868: "Provo River is rising fast. The piles are down for the new bridge and Brother A. Gardner, the contractor, expects to have it (three hundred feet long) completed next month."

June 6, 1868: "Brother A. Gardner has the Provo bridge about half way covered; the river is still fordable; the coolness of the weather favors this."

The early pioneers of Utah were a combination of sterling virtues. With high courage they entered a desert land and, notwithstanding poverty, isolation, and devastating pests, such as crickets and grasshoppers, they hewed out a civilization which is a light to the world today. The early settlers of Spanish Fork were of this type.

It was first necessary to provide food and shelter, then roads and bridges to facilitate travel. Places for meeting and forts for protection came a little later.

BRIDGES OVER PROVO AND SPANISH FORK RIVERS 95

We call attention to the early bridge over the river at Spanish Fork. There is no record of when the first one was built. As early as 1854 Stephen Markham was "appointed to superintend the building of a bridge across the Spanish Fork on the new county road below the present one and is hereby instructed to let the contract to the lowest bidder." (Utah County Court Record.)

This was replaced by another in 1860 or thereabouts. From same record: "A memorial of Dennis Dorrity in form of a petition No. 155 by the people of Spanish Fork asking for an appropriation to build a bridge across the river. Whereupon the court appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid in 1860 and one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid in 1861 to John Berry."

These bridges stood up well for all the punishment to which they were subjected. After winters of much snow on the watershed, when the warm weather of spring came on suddenly, the Spanish Fork River often swelled with startling and devastating suddenness. River banks overflowed, flooded the lowlands along its course, and early crops were ruined. Deposits of mud and debris caused heavy losses as did the washing away of dams, bridges, and roads. In later years when canals took the water from the river, these conditions were brought under control.

On divers occasions in those early decades when Old Sol was making his journey northward, it was necessary to ferry across the angry current, near the bridge on the territorial highway, not because it had washed away, but in consequence of the inundation of the approaches. The bridge was not accessible without swimming.

In 1862, the year of high water, the river rose to such an extent as to cover all the bottoms from bluff to bluff or from the river bridge on the present Highway 91 to where the high school now stands. The flood prevailed for a long time and cut deep channels across the road and destroyed it generally. When the waters subsided and a new road was necessary, there were no funds from territory or county available. The people of the town had no alternative but to repair the road at their own expense or let it remain unused. They chose to "mend their ways" and turned out en masse and built a much better one.

The old river bridge withstood the deluge at that time, but

in 1865 repairs costing \$150 were necessary. In 1868 it was deemed advisable to tear it away and build a new one. The Utah County court appropriated \$500.00 to Orrawell Simons for that purpose. He was in charge of the work. An experienced bridge builder was engaged for the project in the person of Archibald Gardner. The above amount did not cover the cost of building and December 8, 1868, \$212.00 additional was appropriated in favor of Gardner. March 1, 1869, "upon consideration, a further sum of \$1000.00 was appropriated in favor of Archibald Gardner for the building of said bridge." It was supported by large wooden piles and was sturdily constructed. This was replaced by the iron bridge, which in turn was succeeded in 1920 by the present earth-filled Spander's Arch bridge, built of cement and costing the State twenty-six thousand dollars.

A CO-OPERATIVE IN WEST JORDAN

From the files of the Deseret News, information as to the first "Co-op. Store" in Jordan is gleaned.

"We learn through a letter from Brother Thomas Allsop that the citizens of this ward are by no means behind their fellows in this great movement. Meetings have been called, a constitution drawn up, officers elected and a building is being erected. The officers are Bishop A. Gardner, president; Counselor James Turner, vice president; Henry Beckstead, Ensign Stocking, Samuel Bennion, John Irving and E. H. Cooper, directors; Thomas Allsop, Secretary and Treasurer."

The store was located on the hill adjoining Mary's house. Gardner owned the large majority of the stock and managed it for six years. His son Rawsel hauled wagon loads of supplies from Salt Lake City, and George clerked there for several seasons as did Maggie and Delila. Many of the food supplies for his mills and canal construction camps were obtained through this mart. If a barrel of molasses did not sell readily, it was taken to the mills or camps. One year at stocktaking it was found that Archibald had checked on the store up to two thousand dollars. But he was the chief owner and the chief customer and he always paid his bills. Some time in the spring or early summer of 1875, B. U. Driggs took over the management. Melissa Borlase clerked there after that.

NEW UNDERTAKINGS

During the winter of 1870, Archibald Gardner accepted a contract for a difficult undertaking, the building of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal. With men and teams he went south to the point of the mountain and began a tunnel to bring water from the Jordan River into a high line canal to water the bench land west of the river. He took his two young wives and two of his girls to cook, Mary with Polly at the Upper, and Betsy with Delila at the Lower Camp. *Deseret News* of January 5, 1870: "Bishop A. Gardner of West Jordan called in yesterday and expressed a wish that we would say something in relation to the tunnel now being constructed at the head of the canal between the end of the Utah Central and Coon's Canyon. The tunnel is to be one hundred thirty rods long, a difficult job. It is progressing well, but more help is required. There are about fifty men now working on it, but two hundred are needed. Landholders with an eye open to the advantages of this project in operation, will find it to their pecuniary interest to lend a helping hand. When finished it will bring under cultivation thirty thousand acres of land, but the completion of the tunnel is indispensable to the success of the enterprise. All owning land in this locality should heed this call and render the necessary help immediately."

A letter by George A. Smith, January, 1870: "Money is said to be very scarce. I have not seen any of it for some time. Archie Gardner and the South Irrigation Canal Company will need some to complete their present project. They are constructing a tunnel for the purpose of bringing their irrigation canal through the point of Utah mountain, one hundred thirty rods in length. They will have to build a dam ten feet high across the Jordan River to raise the water to their tunnel, but it will be built on a rock foundation. This is a great undertaking to irrigate the desert."

Work was continued on the tunnel until the spring of 1871.

Sixty feet thru solid rock, seven feet high and ten wide was completed when the canal companies, lacking the necessary capital, abandoned the project. They agreed to re-imburse their contractor but never did. A. Gardner took the loss—a heavy one.

During that summer his saw mills in Mill Creek were kept humming with the help of his boys and hired men; his wives and daughters doing their part in the culinary line. His four grist mills were busy also. He was general overseer of these different enterprises, so widely separated in area—Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, Murray, West Jordan, Spanish Fork besides having the duties of bishop to see to. He had no telephone or automobiles to aid him. With the mail service slow and uncertain it was on horseback, or with team that he covered the distance between them, oh so often.

Some time in 1870 Abby was divorced from Charles D. Hawn. They were unable to agree, and she took her two-year-old baby Mary Ann (May) and went to her mother.

The year 1870 marked progress and prosperity for the people of West Jordan. During this summer one of the first smelters in Utah was built by Woodhull Brothers at a point where the Big Cottonwood Creek crosses State Street. The men working there sought board and rooms. Aunt Althea opened her house, and among those who ate at her table was a man named Philip Gauchet. Abby fell in love with him and, against her father's protest, they were married January 1, 1874. It was a source of great sorrow to him to have a child of his marry an "outsider."

In 1871 Archie went out east on the Weber River near Peoa in Summit County. Peoa is about fifteen miles south of Coalville. He took some of his family with him and they built a saw mill. Most of the lumber from here was hauled to Jordan.

Grasshoppers had presented a problem that vexed the people ever since they first came to the Valleys. Crickets and grasshoppers made such inroads into the crops that farmers became very discouraged at times. Many different schemes were devised for their extermination. The following plan appeared in the *Deseret News* of May 21, 1870:

"Bishop A. Gardner of West Jordan called in this morning and gave us his plan for killing grasshoppers. It consists of driving a flock of sheep hurriedly over the field. He considers it

more effectual than any other he has seen tried. It is necessary to keep the sheep in a compact herd, and when driven early in the morning on a cool day, when the pests are sluggish and inclined to lie still, one or at most two drivings over, will completely clear the field of live grasshoppers. The plan, though new to this country, had been practiced extensively in Australia and we believe it is one generally adopted there for annihilating these insects. Brother Gardner thinks that with a flock of sixteen hundred sheep they killed ten acres of grasshoppers this morning in about two hours." Aunt Delila remembered as a girl going out with other youngsters on divers occasions and driving sheep across sundry fields to kill the pests.

At a mass meeting of citizens, held in the Tabernacle of Salt Lake City, July 16, 1870, speeches and nominations for a delegate from Utah Territory to Congress were made. The Hon. William H. Hopper was unanimously chosen. Afterwards a committee of thirteen were selected to ascertain the office to be filled at the next general election and report same to meeting. It consisted of the following gentlemen: D. H. Wells, George Q. Cannon, John Sharp, Robert T. Burton, Elias Smith, Joseph F. Smith, E. Young, Jr., Reuben Miller, Isaac M. Stewart, Archibald Gardner, Andrew Cahood, Hosea Stout, and A. C. Pyper.

After this time Gardner sold his Battle Creek and Cottonwood grist mills, and Aunt Jane with her family moved to West Jordan.

In March, 1872, he took a contract to put in a dam in the Jordan River at the point of the mountain south. It was a substitute for the tunnel of two years previous and was known as the Big Dam. It heads all canals through which the waters of the Jordan are diverted at that point. With men and teams and accompanied by his wife Mary and daughter Delila, he camped at the Narrows. Work progressed that spring. In conjunction with this labor he put part of his outfits to digging the canals for the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Co., and the South Jordan Canal Co.

During the summer the saw mill on the Weber was kept humming, and Aunt Jane and daughter Ann went there with him to cook for the men. His wife Betsy became dissatisfied and left, entrusting her little son William Henry to Margaret's tender care. She afterward married a man by the name of Hall and

raised two sons.

In the fall of 1872 Albert Smith, Maggie's husband, got into a cattle-stealing scrape and left for parts unknown. Poor Maggie, deserted and heartbroken, came home to her father and mother, bringing her two little boys, Allie, aged three, and Archie, a babe of five months, with her. Bravely she struggled to support herself and children.

During the autumn of '72 the railroad to Bingham Canyon was completed. It ran through Gardner's field and right past Aunt Margaret's front door. It killed every chicken, pig, or dog that unluckily got in its way. One of the latter was on the track over the stream near the house one day. The train came along; the dog dropped thru the guards, but his tail flew up. It was slit from end to end, and when he fell into the water he had two tails (was di-tailed.) Otherwise he was all right. The coming of the Bingham Railroad made a difference in the labor status of the Gardner boys. They were equipped with drivers and outfits, freighting ore from the Bingham mines to the smelters at Midvale. The railroad changed all this, and other avenues had to be found for the hired men and equipment.

On January 20, 1873, another Gardner double wedding was solemnized in the Endowment House. Margaret's daughter Rachel became the bride of John W. Irving, and Aunt Jane's daughter Ann united in marriage with Samuel W. Egbert. The families of these young people were all old settlers of West Jordan and close friends of the Gardners. A reception at the home of the brides' parents was followed by a grand ball in the evening.

A tragic accident happened in August of this year. Little four-year-old Willie, Betsy's boy, a pet of the family and loved by all, was playing in the road with other little boys near the Jordan Mill. He was run over by a heavily-loaded wagon and died a short time later. His father was working at the saw mill in Mill Creek at the time, and the news of his death was a severe blow to him and to Aunt Margaret who had had him in charge.

When "Big Lizz" deserted the Gardner hearthstone, she also left the four children of Mary Ann whom she had cared for: Rawsel, Polly, Rebecca, and Robert. They went to live with Aunt Margaret and their grandmother, Aunt Abby. Aunt Mary had moved previously to the house on the hill, and Aunt Althea now occupied Lizzie's house.

THE GALENA CANAL

In May of '74 the Galena Smelting Co. commenced roasting ores in full blast preparatory to putting in their smelting furnaces. Preparations were being made at the Sheridan Hill Smelting Works for the building of a new reverberatory furnace. Carson and Buzzo built the furnace stack. All other furnaces were in active operation, and bullion was being turned out by the carload daily. These smelters were all on the east side of the Jordan River and gave the men of West Jordan much employment. At one time over three hundred men worked there. The last of these smelters, however, closed down in 1882. A. Gardner in '78 took a contract to construct a canal on the east side of the river for the smelting company of Carson and Buzzo. J. Fewson Smith, Sr., was surveyor. It was known as the Galena Canal. He set up a large steam mill in Butterfield Canyon, the one north of Bingham Canyon. Timbers were procured and lumber sawed at this mill for flumes and gates. The Galena Canal is ten miles in length. Taken out of the Jordan River east and a little north of Bluffdale, Salt Lake County, it skirts the bluffs on the east side of the river and ends a little beyond where its flume crosses the Midvale road at the cut. There being so many washes and swales, it was necessary to build six different flumes from ten to one hundred feet in length. These are about eight feet wide and four feet deep and made of green red pine. By the time the canal was ready for use, the lumber had shrunk so much that the cracks had to be calked in all the flumes from one end to the other. Burlap and rope were used for this and added materially to cost of construction. Cutting through projecting bluffs, the workmen ran into so much seepage water and mud that horses proved useless for plowing and scraping. Oxen were secured from American Fork and Pleasant Grove. These often worked in muck up to their bellies. They were managed from the banks, but in some places the canal was so miry that long chains had to be fastened to the plow or scraper and the men holding fast the handles were forced to wallow in up to their waists. The canal

is about eight feet wide with a bank averaging four feet high. Some of the cuts are ten feet deep, and it was in these that seepage was greatest. To puddle and water-proof the bottom of the canal, the cattle were driven back and forth through it. Nels Heiselt, A. Gardner's step-father-in-law, had charge of the men and oxen. During the time the canal was being built, the store at West Jordan did four times its ordinary business. George was secretary and treasurer for his father, and the workmen were paid off at the store. The weekly payroll was around \$1500.00. When pay-day arrived, bags of gold and silver were brought in and stacked in piles of fifty and one hundred dollars. The money almost covered the surface of a sturdy, good-sized table. The estimated cost of digging the ditch was thirty-five thousand dollars.

MORE ABOUT MILLS

In the spring of 1875 Gardner moved his big steam saw mill from Harker to Little Cottonwood Canyon. He also bought a steam saw mill from Thomas Taylor which he moved from Tooele to the Little Cottonwood. The summer of '75 was another busy one. A large force of men were employed, among them his two sons, Rawsel and Archie. Polly, his daughter, and Fanny were the cooks.

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This unexpected tragedy was a terrible blow to the family. Ten days later Aunt Althea, Archie's mother, gave birth to a premature baby boy, Perry Wilburn, the last of her eleven children. Death claimed him at fifteen months.

Sorrow weighed down Archie's soul; adversity dogged his footsteps. Difficulties and litigations resulting from the explosion involved him in so much debt that he was brought to almost utter ruin. Heber Clark sued for damages sustained in the unfortunate accident. Almost undone by the disaster, he finally compromised the case for fifteen hundred dollars.

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On March 15, 1877, Althea's lovely fourteen-year-old daughter Laura died after a week's illness. She was stricken with what was thought to be brain fever. An unusually bright girl, she always headed her classes at school. Her death was a sorrow hard to bear. A ray of light came into this dark picture. James H., now eighteen, and six feet two, came to his half-sister's funeral. Almost a stranger to the family, he made the acquaintance of his father, brothers, and sisters and liked them so well that he decided to come to Jordan to live.

Polly was married April 30, 1877, to Edmund Bacon at Aunt Margaret's by her father, but not with his approval. None but Temple marriages called forth his blessing. The young couple made their home in Pleasant Grove.

The summer of '77 the Gardner boys and girls were as usual employed at the mills in Cottonwood. Neil, Archibald's eldest son, and Duncan, William's son, went on six-month missions to Canada.

On Christmas day Aunt Margaret received an unusual gift—a sweet little girl of six. Milo Andrus and his wife had separated. Their eldest daughter Helena was married and lived on Cottonwood. She had a family of small children, was in poor circumstances, but took Carrie and Willie to live with her. The mother, Emma, worked about, as did the second daughter, whenever they could. Helena felt the burden of two extra children and decided to part with them. So she gave Carrie to Aunt Margaret and afterwards, Willie to William and Martha Dowding, the childless couple whose only boy was drowned in the mill race ten years before. Willie now had a good home. Carrie took a daughter's place in the Gardner domicile.

After the explosion in White Pine Gulch, the part of the mill not destroyed was moved down the canyon, repaired, and a water wheel attached. It was operated for a number of years. Then a snowslide took it away. At the same time the steam mill at Tannersville and the shingle mill were moved to Red Pine Canyon about three miles distant. A. Gardner built three saw mills in all in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and one shingle mill.

In 1877 he tore down the old mill at West Jordan and built, on a rock foundation, a better and more modern one in its place. The following year he moved the machinery and frame-

work of the old Jordan Flour Mill to Camp Floyd, now Fairfield, and rebuilt it. He with Neil and Henry did the moving, and his wife Mary and daughter Serena cooked for the men while it was being set up. Archibald had rented part of the Carson Hotel in Fairfield to house his family. They had one bedroom, a large dining room and a kitchen. It was late fall, and cold weather, but "Rena," with the little boys, Bruce, five, and three-year-old Clarence, slept in a bed on the floor. Rena was eighteen at this time, and her father paid her two dollars a week which she was happy to receive. The old framework of this mill is still standing, and by examining it one can get a good idea of how the early mills were constructed. The beams and braces are all morticed in place and secured with wooden pegs. It still stands on the stream that flows from the big spring which supplied Johnston's Army when it was stationed there in pre-Civil War days. Rawsel was the miller. Perhaps the most important thing he did while running the mill was to court and marry on September 2, 1880, a little Fairfield maiden, Sophy Beesinger. The young couple continued to make their home there for a time.

Aunt Abbie had grown very fleshy, so much so that she was hardly able to get around. She could cache her thimble and spool of thread in the rolling folds of flesh at her waist and there they would remain in safety until she removed them. She was a great story teller and took delight in relating to the children tales of witches and fairies. She suffered severely for a number of years with cancer of the breast. After being operated on, it ceased to trouble her. The last nine years of her life were spent with Aunt Margaret. She died January 16, 1879, in her sixty-sixth year, not of cancer but from excessive fat around her heart.

Sometime in 1880 Gardner moved Aunt Althea and family to Taylorsville and built a grist mill there. About this time he sold his flour mill at West Jordan to Jonas Erickson.

On January 12, 1880, his eldest brother, William, died at his home in Cottonwood. He was nearly seventy-seven years old and had been in poor health a long time. He left his wife, Aunt Janet, five sons, and two daughters in Utah and one son, William, in Canada.

WEST JORDAN WARD DIVIDED

With the water from Utah Lake onto the bench lands, farms and farmers increased. With the Bingham Mines opening up and the smelters employing so many workers, the population of West Jordan had increased until it was necessary to divide the ward. This was done June 17, 1877, in the West Jordan Ward House at a special meeting. Only the middle part was retained and organized under the original name with Archibald Gardner as bishop and James Turner and John Hill counselors. In February, 1878, the Y. L. M. I. A. was organized at West Jordan with Deilla, Archibald's daughter, as president. She continued in this position until March, 1900.

On December 9, 1880, James H. Gardner was called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands and left December 14. He filled an honorable mission—three years, four and a half months. While there he learned the business of sugar boiling, a knowledge of which later proved extremely valuable to him.

That winter Bishop Gardner hired carpenters and remodeled and repaired the ward house and put in a gallery.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

Archibald Gardner served two terms in the territorial legislature, in 1878 and again in 1880.

Each term he was a member of three committees, namely:

1. "On Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Canyons".
2. "On Agriculture, Trade, and Manufacture".
3. "On Irrigation and Canals."

In 1878 the other members of the committees on which he served were as follows:

"On Roads, Bridges," etc., Joel Grover, Joseph Birch, Francis Webster, George R. Warren.

"On Agriculture, Trade," John Brown, John Fisher, Canute Petersen, Samuel Atwood.

"On Irrigation and Canals," Joel Grover, John Fisher, Franklin Spencer, Francis Webster.

In 1880 the other committee members were:

"On Roads, Bridges," etc., Joel Grover, William H. Winn, Daniel Thompson, Canute Peterson.

"On Agriculture, Trade," etc, Jesse N. Smith, Canute Peterson, John Fisher, Samuel Francis, William H. Winn.

"On Irrigation and Canals," Joel Grover, Charles W. Penrose, Samuel Francis, Joseph S. Horne, Oliver G. Snow.



Certificate of membership of Archibald Gardner to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah to represent the District composed of the County of Salt Lake. General election was held on the first Monday of August A. D. 1878. Certificate was issued on the ninth of January A. D. 1880.

MORE FAMILY AFFAIRS

Gardner operated his saw mills in Little Cottonwood Canyon in 1881. Reuben, Joseph, and Robert looked after the business, and Delila and Sada Maxfield cooked for the men in Red Pine Gulch. The saw mill in White Pine turned out lumber which was hauled to the valley, but late in the fall he moved the big steam saw mill to the foothills east of Draper and called it the "Last Chance." Here it continued in operation two years when he sold it. The year 1881 almost ended his labors in Cottonwood Canyon.

That year Aunt Serena at Spanish Fork saw two of her children enter matrimony; Serena married Alma Andrus, and they made their home with his mother, Lucy Andrus, for years a very capable and successful hotel proprietress. Henry married Elizabeth Martell, in the St. George Temple, and they moved into his new brick home which he and Neil had built on the "bench". Elizabeth's mother had died but a short time previously, leaving a large family. The baby girl, Mary Ellen, the young couple took and raised to womanhood as their own.

During the summer of '82 Archibald installed a water-power saw mill in American Fork Canyon. Reuben was sawyer until it was well under way. He then came home to farm, and Robert took charge and ran it that summer. The canals were now completed on the bench, and Gardner owned a great deal of land under them.

The Edmund Tucker Law was passed in 1882. The persecution against the polygamists was on. Archie thought he had better get his affairs straightened up, so he divided his land among his wives and older boys. Reuben's plot extended from Redwood Road to the South Jordan Canal and between the Gardner lane on the north to his mother's on the south. She owned fourteen acres which was bounded on the south by the Sandy Road. Rawsel's farm lay west of the South Jordan Canal; Robert's bordered Rawsel's on the west; Joseph's was above Robert's, and George's,



Map showing land of Archibald Gardner and division of same among his wives and children.

west of Joseph's and extended to the Utah and Salt Lake Canal. North of Joseph's was Aunt Althea's farm, and farther over to the north was Aunt Mary's.

On November 29, 1883, Serena's youngest daughter, Annie, was married to Joseph Francis of Lake Shore, Utah County. He owned a farm on which they settled.

February 24, 1884, Rachel's son, John Clyde, died. Aunt Margaret was at Rachel's during his illness and suffered at that time a slight stroke of paralysis.

Maegie, after having been deserted by her husband, had taken her two small children and gone home to her mother to live. To support herself and two boys she clerked in the store and taught school. She was capable in whatever she undertook to do. A faithful Church worker, she taught in Sunday School and was a Relief Society visiting teacher for many years. In September of 1883 she became ill with a cold which developed into consumption. She died the following March, leaving Albert, aged fourteen, and Archibald, twelve years old. She was buried in the Salt Lake Cemetery. The weather and roads were so bad at the time that the funeral had to go on the train. Arrangements for same were made by Brother Jesse W. Fox, Sr., to whom she was sealed. She was thirty-six years, five and one-half months old. The boys went to live with their Grandmother Margaret, and Delilah.

In March of this year, Archibald went to the St. George Temple and did the work for his children who were dead. This Temple was the first one completed in Utah.

In the fall Sidney Savage deserted Lovina and his three children, William, Hattie, and Leo, a baby a few months old. He left them destitute at Snodgersville, about four miles northwest of Park City. She wrote to her father for help, and Reuben and Delila went out and moved them to West Jordan. They lived in the factory house, and her father supported her. Lovina obtained a divorce from Sidney Savage for desertion. He disappeared completely, and the family never knew what became of him. Sometime in the early spring of '85 she became the plural wife of Levi Naylor. The date was kept secret because of persecution. Spies were everywhere trying to secure evidence against them.

Archibald assisted Rawsel to construct a home on his farm.

Rawsel and family were living at Lehi, and he and Robert ran the saw mill in American Fork Canyon. Previous to this time Gardner had sold his big steam saw mill to Jensen and Smith of Draper. Persecution of polygamists was getting more severe. His property in Little Cottonwood was disposed of, and he practically quit the lumber business in Salt Lake County.

On June 2, 1885, Neil went on a mission to the Southern States, laboring in Georgia among people very prejudiced against the Mormons. He was one of the first missionaries to enter the district where Elder Berry was murdered. The air was thick with the spirit of mobocracy. He fulfilled an honorable mission.

December 4, 1885, John W. Irving, Rachael's husband, died of consumption. He had been in poor health for a number of years. His brother William and sister Sarah, Duncan's wife, had previously died of the same disease. He left Rachael, with five children, to mourn a considerate husband, a kind father, and good provider.

Polly, with her husband, Edmund Bacon, and four children were living at Georgetown, Bear Lake County, Idaho. It was a cold country. They were in poor circumstances. Edmund had done what he could to make a living but was now working for wages. Polly was always a great home girl and had been down only once on a visit since they moved north in the spring of 1880. She had contracted a severe cold and had not been able to shake it. She was ill and wanted to come home. She wrote her folks. They told her to come. Aunt Margaret had never been well since she had the stroke at Rachael's. She was gradually becoming helpless. It was deemed wisest for Polly to go to her sisters. At Lizzie Turner's, kind hands administered to Polly's comfort, but it seemed her time had come. She was taken to Becky's, but all efforts to help were in vain. On April 24, 1887, she passed away, leaving her homeless family. Her husband took Delos and Delila, the two eldest, back to Georgetown during the summer but gave the baby, Clara Olive, to Aunt Delila to raise. Afterwards he brought the children back, and little Delila was taken by Aunt Jane so that the little sisters could be together. Archie went to live with his Aunt Lizzie Turner. Delos stayed with his father, which was his mother's dying request. Polly was greatly mourned. She was only twenty-nine years, six months, and twenty-two days old.

PERSECUTION

In the spring of 1887 Aunt Mary moved into her new house on the farm. Her family consisted of five boys and little Lillian. The fight against polygamy was on in dead earnest now. It was a sad time for the Mormon people. Deputy marshals were making raids everywhere. Archie, among many others, was "on the underground." His family were in constant fear that he would be caught and sent to the "pen". It was hard to scare him or get him to heed warnings to be careful. He had harmed no man. His entire life had been to benefit mankind.

"But the Edmunds-Tucker Law came out and I was a polygamist. I dreaded going to prison so I went to Mexico but was glad to come back. My business was all going to wreck, and I felt in duty bound to see that my plural wives were supported and protected the same as my first wife. The children of my plural wives are as dear to me as Margaret's and are equally as virtuous. Death or life, we polygamists will support and provide for our loved ones. They took us in good faith when there was no law in the land against plural marriage, and we will not fail them now."

Accompanying him to Old Mexico were his counselors, James Turner and John Hill, and another dear friend, James Glover, all among the hunted. They left on February 8, 1886. Reuben, Robert, and James H. drove them by team as far as Spanish Fork. His son Henry gave him \$100 to help him on his way. They made the rest of the journey by rail to Mexico, remaining there until some time in the summer. As he said: "I stayed but a few months as I did not like the ways of the Mexican government officials and the thieves were far too plentiful. Glad I was to return." They came back via California. He still had to hide, so in August he went to Pine Valley, southern Utah, and visited with his brother Robert. The people there were very kind to him, and he was safe among the mountains, but he longed to be home with his "ain folks". While in Pine Valley he passed

his seventy-second birthday. He had always thought he was born August 31, 1815, but when Reuben, Robert's son, was on a mission in Scotland, he found in the old church records the date of his uncle Archie's birth which was September 2, 1814. The good people of Pine Valley made a surprise party on his birthday to cheer his lonely heart. One of the group, a Brother Bennett, composed and read a poem written for the occasion. Two of the verses are as follows:

"You've a conscience clear as the noonday sun.
There's no one wronged by what you've done.
The gospel plan, you've tried to show
And save mankind from grief and woe.

"But all benefactors of our race
As far as history can trace
Have been rewarded for their pains
In stripes, in dungeons or in chains."

While he was away, Aunt Jane, Reuben, Delila, and Lovina were brought before the grand jury. Their houses were searched many times by deputy marshals who were everywhere about. Hyrum Goff and several of his best friends served time in the penitentiary for polygamy. When Archie was home, he had numerous narrow escapes from being arrested. Once he was under the Bingham Ditch bridge when the marshals passed over it going to Mary's to hunt for him.

On December 15, 1836, Syrenus married Josephine Hanson, of Spanish Fork, and they made their home near his brother Henry. Afterwards he sold this place and bought a house and lot across the street from Neil's.

Neil, Henry, Syrenus, and Erastus had farms on the bench east of Spanish Fork, adjoining the Canyon State Road.

On October 15, 1836, James H. married Rhoda Huffaker, of Peoa, Summit County. The ceremony was performed in the Logan Temple. She is a sister to Jean, George's wife. Her mother being dead, she was reared by her grandmother, Retta Palmer, at Peoa. Their wedding reception was held at Aunt Althea's. The first winter they lived in the Factory House, and her grandmother was with them.

ANOTHER CANAL

Archibald Gardner had foresight and interest in any project for the good of his fellows. About the year 1837 he called in a group of men, including Thomas P. Page, Hyrum Goff, Byron Beckstead, Charles D. Hawn, and others, and they formed what was known as the Hydraulic Canal Co., with Archibald Gardner as president. Jesse Fox, one of the oldest surveyors of Utah, was engaged to survey a canal from the head of Weber River over to the source of the Provo. The company did some work on the dam and canal. Through lack of finances and the stress of the times the project was abandoned. Years later the Provo Reservoir Co. was organized. The Jesse Fox survey was accepted, a canal dug, and a dam put in exactly as located by the pioneer surveyor. They are now in use and have been for many years. Recently the Deer Creek Project, inaugurated by the Government, has accepted them. The canal is being widened to increase its capacity.

The mill business again beckoned him. He, with "Brig", James H., and Joseph bought a circle saw mill, water power, already in place on a stream in a canyon near Woodruff, Utah. Brigham, James H. and Rhoda went out the first summer, the men to work at the mill and Rhoda to cook for them. In the fall of 1837 James H. and Rhoda came back to Jordan. The mill was moved upon the hill, and steam power attached during the spring of '38 where it ran during that summer. The mill was purchased from a man named Walton who gave them information about Star Valley, Wyoming.

Henry, Serena's son, departed for a mission to the southern states, November 4, 1838. His field of labor was Alabama. He was gone two years and filled an honorable mission.

A very welcome letter from his father was received by Henry during the early days of his mission. It portrays the father's interest in his son and the cause he represented:

"Spanish Fork City, January 11, 1839.

"Henry, my Son:

"I thought while here at Neil's I would write you a few lines. I arrived yesterday and expect to remain a week, then go to Pine Valley. The deputy marshals searched Mary's house for me a few days ago—the first time in over two years.

"I thought I would visit around among my relatives before it is time to go back to Woodruff in the spring.

"I am well as were the folks at Jordan when I left and all are well here. I have just come down from your home. Little Henry Archibald is heavy and robust. Your wife is so happy that he has completely recovered his health.

"You are on an important mission, both for yourself and for the people to whom you are sent. Being your first it is perhaps the hardest trial you will ever be called to pass through. You need the favor of God and the light and comfort of His Holy Spirit to give you strength to accomplish a good work. You will gain an experience that will be for your good in this life and will shine as a star in your crown in the world to come.

"To lead others into the true path to salvation will merit their gratitude and bring comfort to your soul hereafter. You have our prayers for your welfare and we want yours in return. May God preserve you and bring you back to your loved ones.

From your father,

A. Gardner."

December 19, 1838, Robert married, in the Logan Temple, Carrie Andrus, the young adopted daughter of Aunt Margaret. A reception was tendered them on the twenty-first. She and Robert were a very devoted couple. Robert had suffered a great deal with his hip and was in poor health at the time of his marriage. He underwent an operation soon afterward.

In the summer of 1838 Archibald and son Reuben commenced construction of a substantial brick house on Reuben's land on the Redwood Road. It was to be a home for all the family who were living then in the abode by the mill: Aunt Margaret, Aunt Jane, Reuben, Delila, Albert, and Artie Smith, Delila, and Clara

O. Bacon. Reuben supervised the work, and it was completed and the family moved into it in April, 1839. At that time Aunt Margaret was very helpless and could not get around without assistance. Her speech was so affected she could scarcely be understood. Artie Smith was also in very poor health. He had suffered with inflammatory rheumatism since a small boy. His heart and kidneys were affected.

And now more trouble came for the Gardners. Sarah and her husband, Charles D. Hawn, owned a good farm on the bench, a comfortable brick home, lawns, shrubs, flowers, and an orchard. They were both flower lovers and had worked together until they had a beautiful place. When Sarah first moved to the farm, she lived in a stable, then in a small log house, and finally they built the brick home. But financial reverses came to them. Charley bought sheep, became involved in debt, mortgaged the farm and home, and lost everything. The folks, her mother and sister Delila and the rest—were occupying the new home, so Charley moved his wife and family to the old one by the mill. Her baby was young, and her heart was broken over the losses. She took sick and died August 23, 1839, but a few weeks after the move. Katie, an infant, was but five weeks old. Rachael took her to bring up; but a sad, lonely family went back to the old place.

At the time of Sarah's death Robert became worse and was taken to the Holy Cross Hospital and operated on by Dr. Pinkerton. It was a very serious operation, and not much hopes were held out for his recovery. While still very low, his father-in-law, Milo Andrus, came to see him. He was a patriarch and gave him a blessing in which he promised that he would get well and be the father of a family. Robert rallied slowly, and as soon as possible he was brought to Aunt Jane's so that Reuben could dress his wounds. He had two tubes entirely through each hip. He and Carrie stayed until he was able to get around on crutches when they went to their own home. In time he became entirely well.

STAR VALLEY

The persecution of polygamists continued. Archibald was not safe at home, so in the fall of 1889, after having finished sawing for the summer at Woodruff, Utah, accompanied by Brigham I., he went to Gentile Valley, Idaho, to prospect for millsites and farm land. He had two saw mills at Woodruff which he wished to locate where he could turn out lumber and still be safe from arrest while operating them. He was not favorably impressed with Gentile Valley. Star Valley was being settled by Latter-day Saints, and he decided to look over that location. He arrived early in October, contacted Bishop C. D. Cazier of Afton and explained the object of his visit. Star or Upper Salt River Valley, at that time was very sparsely settled. Elder Moses Thatcher and Bishop Wm. B. Preston explored it in the fall of 1877 and were highly pleased with its appearance. They came in from Bear Lake and found neither trapper nor settler in the basin. A large number of Shoshone Indian wigwags, built of willows, were in sight, but no Indians. Elder Brigham Young, Jr., dedicated the valley by prayer as a gathering place for the Saints, August 29, 1878. It was entirely uninhabited then. Three or four families straggled in in 1879 and a few more in 1880. That fall Elders C. C. Rich, Moses Thatcher, Wm. B. Preston, and others came again to the locality. Elder Thatcher advised the settlers to locate on the present site of Afton, set Charles D. Cazier apart to preside over the branch, then organized and named it Star Valley. He said it was a star among valleys. The members of this party printed a glowing account of this region in the Logan "Leader" of September, 1880.

"The valley is from four to six miles wide by twenty one miles long and in general contour resembles Cache Valley. It is quite as well watered on the east side and better on the west than Cache. Timber is abundant and convenient, and thousands of tons of hay may be cut on the open prairie. Wild currants, gooseberries and strawberries abound, the two latter fruits being

STAR VALLEY

of excellent quality. Present population consists of seven families organized into a branch of the church. The residents say there has been frost every month this year. The same may also be said of Cache this season. Stock withstood the cold weather much better in Salt River Valley last winter than they did in Cache and on the whole there seems to be but little difference in the climate of the two. With abundant water, grass and timber and extremely fertile soil, this area offers many inducements to settlers."

About nine families spent the winter of '80 and '81 in the district now included in Auburn Ward, but during the season following nearly all the settlers left. It was 1888 that the first mail service commenced in the valley. Afton post office was opened when Wm. H. Cazier, postmaster, and a regular mail route was established to Montpelier. Prior to this, when snow lay deep, mail was carried over the mountains by stalwarts on snow shoes, and the people were glad to pay five cents for every paper or letter brought them.

Moses Thatcher gives additional data on Star Valley:

"It is forty miles northeast of Montpelier, easy of access and well watered. Stump, Crow and Afton Creeks are feeders to the main Salt River. Soil is excellent, much of which produces blue grass. The hills which are extensive on the west, afford excellent grazing. Timber is abundant, easily obtained and of good quality. Fish and game abound. Salt springs are numerous affording, with slight labor, the best quality of salt.

"The valley and surroundings, present the loveliest of scenery. Altitude is six thousand feet. Winters are correspondingly cold but not windy as the valley is well protected by surrounding mountains. No more desirable location for happy and prosperous homes can be found in this region."

The foregoing letter, published in the official organ of the Church, directed the attention of many home-seekers to that locality, and the year 1885 witnessed the actual settlement of both valleys, Star Valley proper and along the lower Salt River. Among those who resettled this domain in 1885 were a number of brethren and their families who had fled from Utah because of the anti-polygamy crusade rampant there. At this time a meeting house thirty-four by twenty feet was built of logs, and August 16, 1886,

Charles D. Cazier was recalled from Bear Lake to preside as bishop over Afton Ward.

March 27, 1888, a district school flourished and one hundred four pupils enrolled during the winter. May 11, 1889, fifty families were in the valley and more coming every day. So to Afton, Archibald Gardner went in '89, in his seventy-sixth year, to help pioneer a new country. By this time the little hamlet had grown to sixty-one families. Bishop Cazier directed Gardner to the mouth of Swift Creek which flows through the town. After inspection he found conditions to his liking and decided to commence operations immediately. A grist mill was a sore need of the settlers as the nearest was fifty miles over a rough mountain road. Prior to this, there had been but one saw mill in the two valleys, with the exception of an "up and down" affair which ran a short time and turned out a few thousand feet. The news that a saw and grist mill were to be established in their community was received with gladness, and labor was on hand to push the building of races, dams, structures, etc., to completion. A group of men assembled ready for work. Gardner put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a five-dollar piece saying, "This is all the cash I have to begin with but if you people will help me, I will pay you back every cent and the mill will be ready to turn flour out for you by Christmas." Every man was willing to trust him. The race, between a quarter and a half mile in length, was begun. Teams were sent to the canyon for logs. Round timbers were used almost exclusively. When the work was well under way, he sent to Woodruff for the water mill, purchased from Sam Watson, which he acquired while he had the steam mill there. He went with men and teams to Laketown, Utah, to get the small flour mill he had purchased of a Brother Hodges of that place. The work progressed nicely, and by the time designated, flour was ground. The saw mill was completed about the same time. Sylvester Low, formerly of Cache Valley, ran the grist mill and was Gardner's bookkeeper for about a year when Archie's son-in-law, Brigham, took charge of both saw and grist mill. Estimated work done that season, including purchases, were from eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars. As soon as it was decided to build the mill, "Brig" left for Woodruff to move his family to Afton. For several weeks Gardner boarded with a Mrs. Catherine Carpenter, sleeping in a garret of the house which was quite open. With insufficient bedding he suf-

fered from exposure, and his health was impaired at that time and for some time afterward.

Living quarters were constructed in the mill, and when completed, Brig and family moved in, and he lived with them. Notwithstanding what he had suffered before, he was during this time active in and out of water, working and walking in all kinds of weather.

When the mills were running smoothly, he turned his attention to the needs of the people. Upon investigation, he found that provisions in the valley were scarce, and there was danger of snow blockading the road to Montpelier, the nearest point of supply. The residents would suffer from hunger the coming winter if something was not done. He journeyed to Salt Lake City, waited upon President Woodruff and laid before him the situation. This was in the spring of 1890. He was given five hundred dollars to purchase food. After a very short visit with his family at Jordan he returned, stopping at Montpelier, Idaho, where he procured wheat, flour, and corn. This was brought in before the snow became too deep to travel. Had it not been for his foresight, many would have suffered greatly before spring. The previous winter had been mild, with but little snow, and the settlers looked for another like it. Instead, it was just the opposite, very cold, much snow, and impossible to get over the mountains except on snowshoes. Hundreds of cattle starved to death. Many people lost even their last milk cow. This was due, of course, to lack of foresight and provision for food and shelter for the animals.